

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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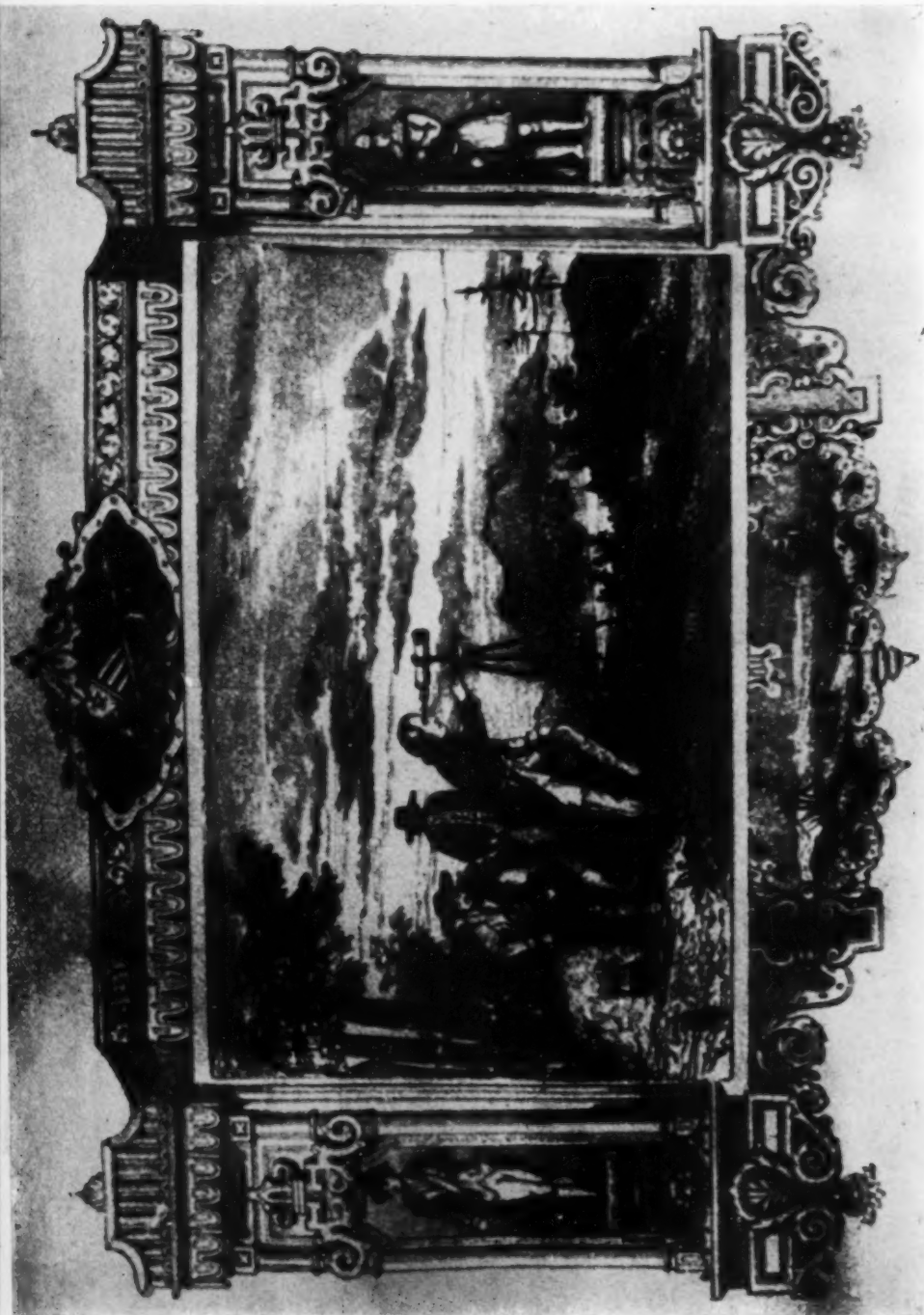
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WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR  
FROM FROST'S "PICTORIAL LIFE OF WASHINGTON," 1847

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 3

MARCH, 1921

WHOLE No. 343

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## WASHINGTON AS SURVEYOR AND MAP-MAKER

By P. Lee Phillips

Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress

**I**N the year 1747, when Washington had arrived at the manly age of fifteen, a conference was held in which the family deliberated upon a suitable profession for him. He was offered many inducements to become a midshipman in the service of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain. In those days, no one of gentle birth would descend from the social status of a "gentleman" (a word which conveyed lofty aspirations and superior attainments), and outside of the army or navy, there were not many positions worthy of consideration. After some deliberation the profession of surveyor was chosen for him.

At that period there were immense tracts of land comparatively unknown; the grantee, in some cases, was not even certain how far his boundaries extended or whether he rightly owned the land to which he laid claim. Sur-

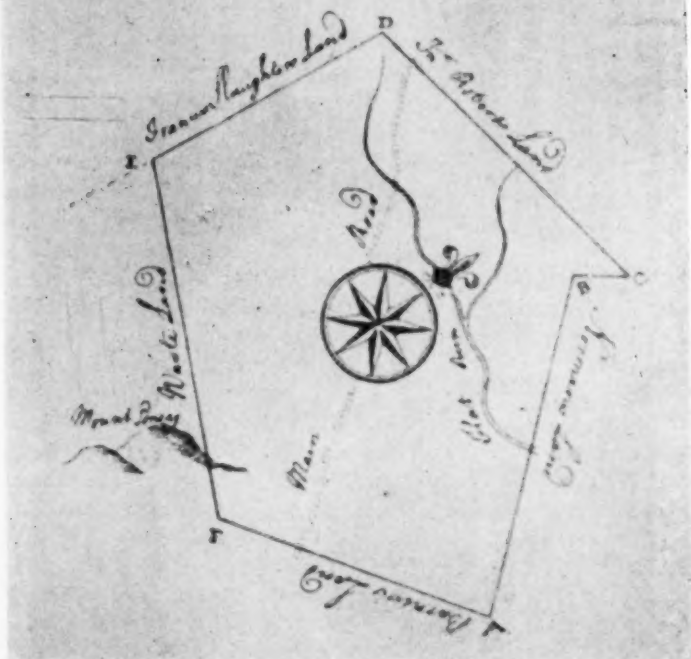
veying was, therefore, not only a lucrative profession, but one of much consideration. Socially it also carried great weight, as it required much knowledge of the country and the people therein. There is no question that the selection of this profession was the foundation of Washington's great strategic ability as a military leader, since it led him to a knowledge of the country and how to defend it.

Among the eighteen thousand pieces in Washington's wonderful penmanship in the Library of Congress, are found numerous surveys with drawn plats, showing his application and success. "A book of surveys began July 22<sup>d</sup>, 1749," shows his industry at the age of seventeen. The earliest drawing which has come to light is a survey of Mount Vernon, made when he was about fifteen years of age. This was the first of the many which he made of his much-loved domain. In connection with this

THE GENTLE,  
*Excerpt from a Manuscript in the handwriting of*  
WASHINGTON.  
A. 17



A  
BOOK of SURVEY'S  
Began  
JULY 22<sup>A</sup> 1749

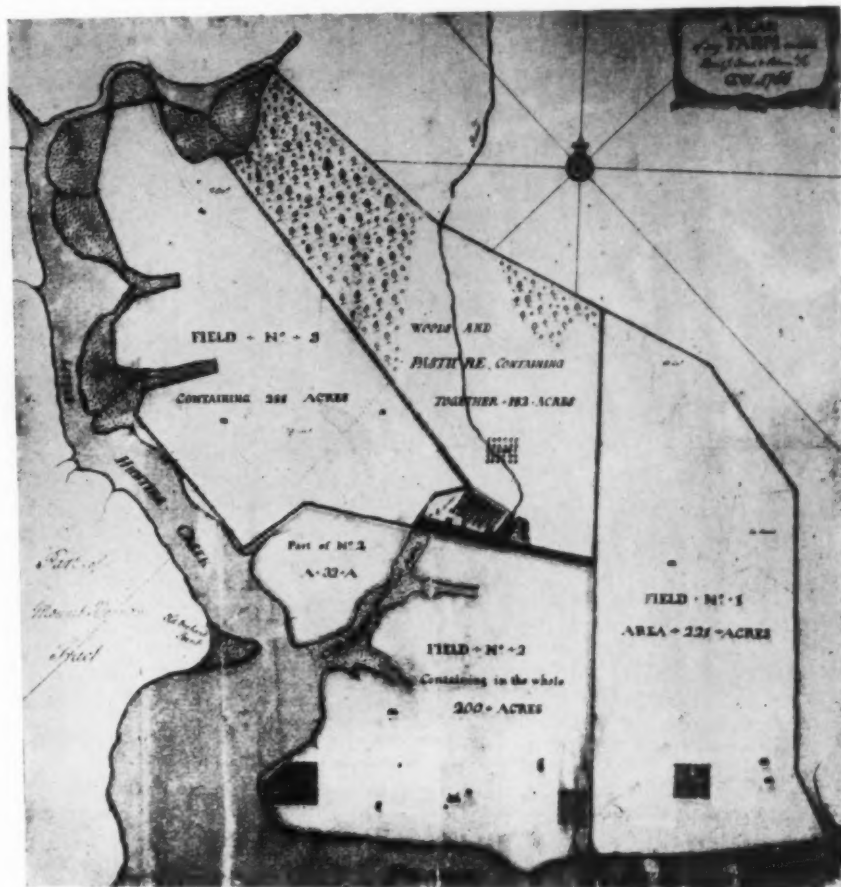


PAGE FROM WASHINGTON'S "BOOK OF SURVEYS"



it would be well to mention a beautiful drawing by Washington, in the Library of Congress, measuring 18 by 17 inches, entitled "A Plan of my Farm on little Hunt<sup>c</sup> Creek & Potom<sup>c</sup> R. G. W. 1766." This drawing has been so well photo-

From his *Young Man's Companion*, Washington had already learned the use of Gunter's rule and how it should be used in surveying, and to complete his knowledge he seems to have taken lessons of the licensed surveyor of Westmoreland County, James Genn, for transcripts of some of the surveys drawn by Genn still exist in the handwriting of his



WASHINGTON'S PLAN OF HIS FARM

lithographed by DeLancey Gill, that copies have been sold as the original, with his name torn from the lower left border.

As to Washington's early education as a surveyor, Paul Leicester Ford says in his "The True George Washington":

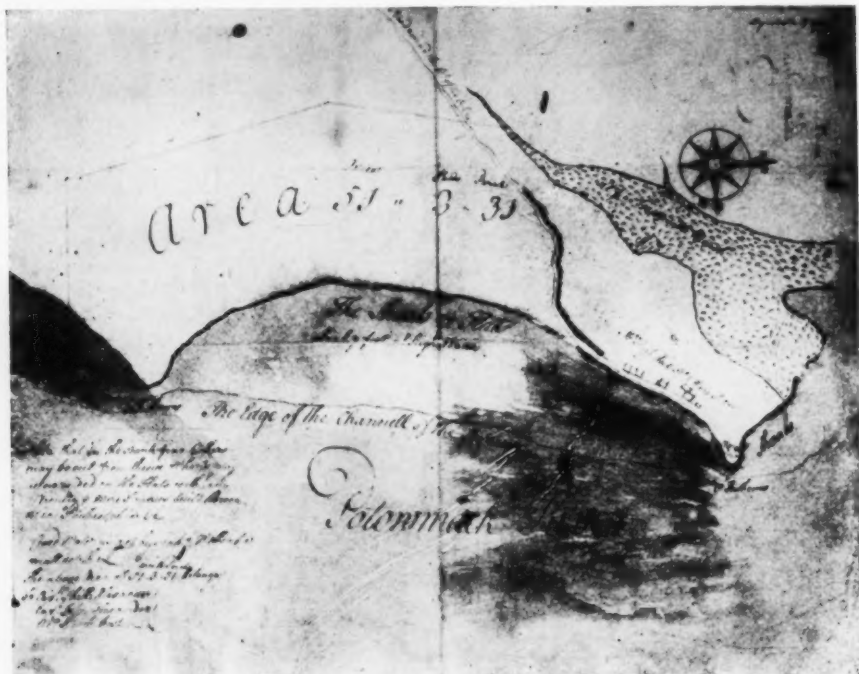
pupil. This implied a distinct and very valuable addition to his knowledge, and a large number of his surveys still extant are marvels of neatness and careful drawing. As a profession it was followed only four years (1747-1751), but all through life he often used his knowledge in measuring or platting his own property. Far more important is the service it was to him in public life. In 1755 he sent to

Braddock's secretary a map of the "back country," and to the Governor of Virginia plans of two forts. During the Revolution it helped him not merely in the study of maps, but also in the facility it gave him to take in the topographical features of the country. Very largely, too, was the selection of the admirable site of the capital due to his super-  
vising: all the plans for the city were submitted to him, and nowhere do the good sense and balance of the man appear to better advantage

As there is no mention made of this work in any notice of Washington's writings, a full description may be of interest:

Plat of the land whereon Stands the Town of Alexandria. By a Scale of 15 Po to ye inch.  $12\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ . [1748] A plan of Alexandria now Belhaven.  $12\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ . [1749].

Alexandria is located on land which formed



FIRST SURVEY OF THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA  
BY WASHINGTON, 1748

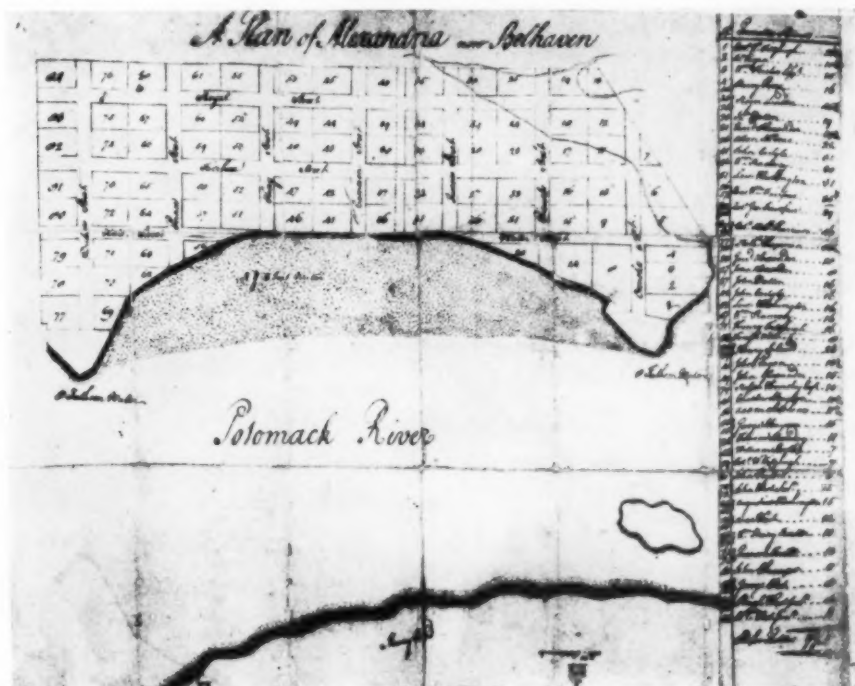
than in his correspondence with the Federal city commissioners.

While the student should be given due credit for bringing to light many historic documents, he has, however, been stimulated by the prices which such material has brought within recent years. From this exploiting has come to light, a plan and survey of Alexandria, Va., which is now in the possession of the Library of Congress.

part of a large grant to Robert Howsen in 1669. Howsen sold his land to John Alexander in 1677. In 1730, a public tobacco warehouse was established on this tract and the hamlet which clustered about it was called Belhaven, and was known by that name until the town was laid off under an act of the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia which was passed in 1748. This act authorized the surveying and laying out of a town at "Hunting Creek Warehouse on Potomac River," the town to cover sixty acres of land, "parcel of the lands of Philip Alexander, John Alexander and Hugh West," and "that the said town shall be called by the name of Alexandria."

The trustees appointed for the town included Lord Fairfax, William Fairfax, George Fairfax, Richard Osborne, Lawrence Washington, William Ramsey, John Carlyle, John Pagan, Gerard Alexander, Hugh West, and Philip Alexander. The surveys having been made in accordance with the charter,

here marked, "Area 51 acres 3 Roods 31 Perch." At the upper end of the area, buildings are indicated and marked "Mr. Hugh Wests H<sup>o</sup>. & Ware H<sup>o</sup>." The road upon which these buildings are indicated extends from "Ware H<sup>o</sup>. Point" through the area and is marked, "Road round H<sup>o</sup>. of the Crk &c." Be-



PLAN OF ALEXANDRIA  
BY WASHINGTON, 1749

the first meeting of the trustees on September 20th, deeds for these lots were executed.

Of these two maps of Alexandria drawn by George Washington the earliest is the "Plat of the Land whereon Stands the Town of Alexandria," the title being noted on the reverse of the map, probably at some later date. It is an outline of the area to be covered by the town which is

yond the road is "A fine Improvable Marsh." Along the water front, the river is marked, "The Shoals or Flats about 7 feet at High Water," and a line farther out in the river reads, "The Edge of the Channell of the River. 8 Fathoms." The following note appears at the foot of the map, "Note that in the Bank fine Cellars may be cut, from thence wharves may be extended on the Flats with<sup>l</sup> any difficulty & ware

Housses built thereon as in Philadelphia &c. Good Water is got by sink<sup>g</sup>. wells at a small depth. The above area of 51 Acres 3 R 31 Perch belongs to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Phill. Alexander, Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Alexander, M<sup>r</sup>. Hugh West."

This map was evidently made in 1748 when Washington was seventeen years old, after his return from his surveying expedition on the lands of Lord Fairfax in the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1747-1748, and after the passing of the act by the General Assembly. In Washington's *Journal* of 1747-1748, the only reference he makes to a survey of Alexandria follows a place where several pages are torn out.

The other map, "A plan of Alexandria, now Belhaven," was evidently made prior to the organization of the municipal government at the first meeting of the trustees on July 13, 1749, while the town was still called Belhaven. This map was used for the sale of lots which took place on the 14th and 15th of July, and has a list of the purchasers, numbers of the lots, and price given in pistoles. The town is laid out in eighty-four lots with ten streets, Orinoko, Princess, Queens, Cameron, King, Prince, Dukes, Water, Fairfax, and Royal. The river in front of the town is marked, "4 & 5 feet Water," and at the extreme of the town, "8 Fathom Water." On the opposite shore in Maryland a house is indicated, marked "M<sup>rs</sup>. Addison's."

The list of purchasers reads:

No. Proprietors' Names	
1	Colo. W. Fitzhugh ..... 26½
2	Jno. Pagan ..... 10½
3	Wm. Hicks, Esq <sup>r</sup> . ..... 10
4	
40	Harry Piper ..... 16
20	
21	Roger Lindon ..... 45½
36	Jno. Dalton ..... 19
31	Garr <sup>d</sup> . Alexander ..... 19½

26	Allan McCrae ..... 22
41	John Caryle ..... 30
46	Wm. Ramsey ..... 30
51	Lawrence Washington ..... 31
56	
57	Hon. Wm. Fairfax ..... 35
62	
63	Colo. Geo. Fairfax ..... 39
69	
70	Colo. Nath <sup>l</sup> . Harrison ..... 46
77	
78	Nath <sup>l</sup> . Chapman ..... 56½
32	Garr <sup>d</sup> . Alexander ..... 20
27	John Alexander ..... 8
37	John Dalton ..... 16
42	John Carlyle ..... 16
52	Law. Washington ..... 16
47	Wm. Ramsey ..... 16
71	Henry Fitzhugh ..... 16
33	Hugh West ..... 8
38	
39	Henry Saleald ..... 23
48	John Pagan ..... 13½
49	John Alexander ..... 15
79	Ralph Wormeley, Esq. .... 10
45	Charles Mayson ..... 10½
50	Adam Stephens ..... 11½
53	
55	George Mayson ..... 15
24	William Munday ..... 11
54	William Strother ..... 7
59	Colo. W. Fitzhugh ..... 7
60	John Peyton ..... 8
72	
73	John West Sen <sup>r</sup> . ..... 15
64	
65	Augustine Washington ..... 15
80	
81	Anne West ..... 12
66	
67	Wm. Henry Jerrett ..... 10
74	
75	Pearson Jerrett ..... 10
58	John Champe ..... 8
83	
84	George West ..... 8
68	
76	Hugh West, Jun <sup>r</sup> . ..... 8
82	Wm. West, Jun <sup>r</sup> . ..... 4

Sold for Pistoles ..... 774

These plans set at rest the doubt, often expressed, that Washington had in any way assisted in the laying out of the city. There is no city in the United States which is so permeated with the spirit of this great man as Alexandria, for the "Father of his

country" looked upon it as his much-loved child. Alexandria has now a population of about eighteen thousand; in 1776, about five thousand. In the

ists. The discovery of this first plan of Alexandria, which shows a keen and intelligent knowledge of such work, confirms us in the belief that the de-



SHOWING SPECIFIC LOCATION WHERE "HERE C. WASHINGTON ENGAGED Y<sup>e</sup> FRENCH, 1754"

years preceding and following the Revolution, before the too great rivalry of Washington, Baltimore and Norfolk, it had anchored at its wharves ships from all parts of the world, and it even set the fashions for the northern tour-

signing of the city of Washington was as much the work of Washington as of L'Enfant.

The illustration "An accurate map of the English Colonies in North America, bordering on the River Ohio,"

measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches with border, is the earliest literary production in which Washington is mentioned. Scanning the map you will find noted between the "Ohio or Bell River" and the "Monongohela R." the statement, "Here C. Washington engag'd ye French, 1754." The "C" evidently is an abbreviation of "Colonel." The map is bordered on each side by an historical statement in which Washington figures:

About the beginning of June, 1754, the Governor of Virginia sent Colonel Washington at the head of four hundred men to keep them at bay, till more forces should arrive. The Colonel being informed that thirty-five of the French were within a day's march of him, with a design to intercept his convoy of provisions for the army, went in quest of them with a detachment of forty-five men, who on the way were joined by the Half-King, a considerable monarch, with twelve Indians. The next day they came up with the enemy, kill'd eleven, took twenty-one prisoners, and the three that fled were brought back, and scalp'd by the Indians. The English had only one kill'd and three wounded. Among the prisoners was M. le Force, a man of great consequence among the French. July 3d the English camp was alarm'd by two men, who came up to one of our centries, shot him in the heel, and fled. About an hour after, four Indians came and informed, that the enemy was on their march; upon which the English threw up trenches round their Fort in the Meadows. Soon after the enemy were seen marching down the woods, to the number of about nine hundred. The Colonel, who had but three hundred and fifty men to oppose them drew them up in order of battle, just as the French enter'd the meadow. One of our centries fir'd and kill'd three and returned to the fort. The French retired to the woods, while the Colonel sent a party to take possession of a wood opposite the fort; but the officer as he was marching, cried out, that the enemy would take possession of the fort, and immediately ordered his men to the right about, and so fled to the fort, the French firing at them all the time, and wounding many before they could get thither. The engagement lasted from ten in the morning till seven at night. The enemy fired from behind the trees, and the English from the fort and trenches. The gunner, when he had fired one round of his artillery, which did

great execution, retired into the fort, and would fire no more. At seven o'clock the enemy called a parley, and offer'd us terms of capitulation; upon which the Colonel called a council of war, who maturely considering their circumstances, that they had not provisions for two days, that the excessive rains had render'd their army unfit for service, and, that they had a great number of men kill'd and wounded, judg'd it proper to accept of honourable terms. Upon which Captain Van Bramm was sent to receive their proposals. The articles agreed to were, that the English should deliver up the Fort by day-break, and be allow'd to march out with drums beating, and colours flying, with their arms and all their stores, except cannon; not to build any more forts on the French territories, or bear arms against his most Christian Majesty for the space of one year . . .

While it is very reasonable to suppose that Washington made maps when participating in the French and Indian wars in 1754, the Braddock expedition in 1755, and various other colonial wars, the only authentic one is found in the Jared Sparks collection, Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y. It is entitled "Washington's manuscript sketch of Fort Cumberland," measuring about 12 by 13 inches. A reprint is found in Avery's "History of the United States," vol. iv, p. 207, and also in *Journal of American History*, vol. ii, p. 402. Others may come to light to add new luster to this wonderful man.

So far as the writer has been able to find in the various published letters of Washington, the only references to contemporaneous maps are in a letter addressed to Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia, from Mount Vernon, October 10, 1784:

It has long been my decided opinion, that the shortest, easiest and least expensive communication with the invaluable and extensive country back of us would be by one or both of the rivers of this State, which have their sources in the Apalachian mountains. Nor am I singular in this opinion. Evans, in his *Map and Analysis of the Middle Colonies*, which, considering the early period at which



they were given to the Public, are done with amazing exactness, and Hutchins since, in his Topographical Description of the western country, a good part of which is from actual surveys, are decidedly of the same sentiment; as indeed are all others, who have had opportunities, and have been at the pains, to investigate and consider the subject.

But that this may not now stand as mere matter of opinion and assertion, unsupported by facts (such at least as the best maps now extant, compared with the oral testimony, which my opportunities, in the course of the war have enabled me to obtain), I shall give you the different routes and distances from Detroit."

The Evans' map referred to was published in 1755; that of Hutchins' in 1778. Why he does not refer to the maps of Fry and Jefferson (1751), and of Henry (1770), is a matter of conjecture. These two maps of Virginia which embraced most of the country then known as the United States, are of great geographical and historical interest. Jefferson was the father of President Thomas Jefferson and Henry, the father of Patrick Henry.

The only known copy of the original engraved Fry and Jefferson map, 1751, is found in the New York Public Library and came to it in the purchase of the George Bancroft library. Other editions were published in 1755, 1768, and 1775. Joshua Fry, joint author, was well known as a surveyor and colonel in command of the Virginia forces against the French in 1754. He died May 31st, whilst conducting the expedition to the Ohio. The Henry map is so rare as to be almost unknown. Copies of these maps are found in the Library of Congress.

One of the "gems" in the large collection of maps in the Library of Congress is the well-executed map drawn by Washington, himself, with the notes written in his own clear handwriting. It is perhaps the most interesting docu-

ment extant on early land grants on the Great Kanawha and is here described in full. Although it has no distinctive title, it may be called "A plan of the tracts of land on the Great Kanawha River covering the interests of George Washington in that district. Copied by Washington from the original surveys dated 1771-1775." It measures  $64\frac{3}{4}$  by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

By adding a flap  $7\frac{3}{4}$  by 8 inches, at the necessary point, additional width has been given the map to show tract No. 8, which lay on the "Poketellico Creek." The spaces on the map which would otherwise be blank have been filled in with separate notes concerning each survey. A margin of thirteen inches is left blank at the foot of the map. These lands on the Great Kanawha were surveyed in eight different tracts. They begin a few miles above the mouth of the river and lying on one side or the other of the river, extend to Blaine Island at Charleston, West Virginia.

Tract No. 1 begins near the mouth of the river, extends along the west side and contains 10,990 acres. The note describing this tract is headed:

A Table  
to explain Plat No 1  
Patented in the name  
of  
Geo: Washington 15th Decr.  
1772

This gives survey notes and ends as follows:

Pursuant to an Order of the Honble. the Govr. & Council of Virginia dated the 15th day of December, 1769.—

I have Surveyed the Lands mentioned in this Plat as part of the 200,000 acres, Granted for the use of the Officers & Soldiers mentioned in the said order.

[Signed] W. Crawford Survr.  
of the Soldr. Land  
June, — 1771



TITLE PAGE OF FRY AND JEFFERSON MAP

Tract No. 2 lies farther up the river on the east side and contains 7894 acres. The accompanying note reads:

A Table to explain Plat No. 2  
Patented in the Names of  
George Muse for ..... 100  
Doct<sup>r</sup>. Ja<sup>s</sup>. Craik ..... 1794  
Wm. Bronaugh ..... 6000

Total of the Tract..7894 acres

Gives survey notes and ends:

Made pursuant to the order &c.  
[Signed] Wm. Crawford  
Surv<sup>r</sup>. Off<sup>r</sup>. & Sold<sup>r</sup>. Ld.  
14 July 1775

Tract No. 3 adjoins tract No. 2 on the east side of the river and contains 7276 acres. The accompanying note reads:

Plat No. 3  
Patented in the Names of  
acres  
Geo. Washington for.....3953  
George Muse .....3323

Total of the Tract.....7276  
the whole now belongs to G W

Gives survey notes and ends:

Made pursuant to an Order of the Govern<sup>r</sup>. & Council

[Signed] Wm. Crawford  
Sr. Off<sup>r</sup>. & Sold<sup>r</sup>. Ld.  
July 1773

Tract No. 4 is on the west side of the river opposite tract No. 3, and contains 4232 acres. The accompanying note reads:

A Table to explain Plat  
No. 4  
Patented in the Name  
of Doct<sup>r</sup>. Ja<sup>s</sup>. Craik

Gives survey notes and ends:

Pursuant to an Order of the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. the Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Council of Virginia dated the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1769

I have surveyed the Lands mentioned in this Plat as part of the 200,000 acres Granted for the use of the officers and soldiers in the said order.

[Signed] Wm. Crawford  
Surv<sup>r</sup>. of the Sold<sup>r</sup>. Land  
June 1771

Tract No. 5 on the east side of the river contained 21,941 acres. No survey notes of this tract are given and the surveyor is not named. The accompanying note reads:

Tract No. 5  
is Patente [:]  
[words erased]

The heirs of Col. Fry for his deficiency at the last distribution	acres 7242
Jno Savage D <sup>o</sup> the same	2572
Thos. Bullet for his full proportion	2500
William Wright for his	2500
John David Woel- pert for his full proportion	600
Colonel Adam Stephens for his Second dividend	2100
Colonel Andrew Lewis for his Second dividend	2100
Capt. Peter Hog for his second Dividend	2100
	21714
Unappropriated in this Tract	227
Total therein	21941

Tract No. 6 on the west side of the river, sometimes referred to as the "Pocatellico survey," contains 2000 acres. There are no notes relating to this survey on the large map. The Library of Congress has a separate manuscript note relating to it. This reads in part: "Surveyed for George Washington, assignee of Charles Myn Thruston, a Lieutenant in the Virginia Regiment, by Virtue of the Governor's warrant and agreeable to the Royal Proclamation of 1763. Two Thousand acres of land in Fincastle County." Full survey notes follow dated April 18, 1774, and signed Jno. Floyd, asst., Wm. T. Preston, S.F.C., these letters standing for Surveyor of Fincastle County.

Tract No. 7 on the east side of the river opposite tract No. 6 contains 2950 acres, and the accompanying note reads:

Copy of a Survey  
made by Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Lewis 6 Novr.  
1774

for G: Washington for 2950  
Acres — Plat No 7

Surveyed for George Washington 2950 acres of land (by Virtue of a Warrant for 5000 acres granted by his Excellency the Governor to said Washington agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation issued in the year 1763) lying in the County of Botetourt on the N<sup>o</sup> East side of the Great Kanahwa, about a mile and a half above the Pokitellico Survey. . . .

Gives survey notes. On the reverse side of the separate of the manuscript note on tract No. 6, this same notice on tract No. 7 is given. This tract is the one which lies farthest from the mouth of the river, and the note to it on the large map is the one in which Washington used the words, "Copy of."

Tract No. 8 lies north of the river and contains 6788 acres. The accompanying note reads:

No 8 Is Patented in the Names of	
Andrew Wagener for	.....2572 acres
John West	.....1400
Col. Mercer	.....2816
Total	6788

No survey notes are given and the surveyor is not named.

Washington mentions the project to secure valuable lands in the "King's part" to William Crawford, his land agent in the matter of the western lands, in a letter written from Mount Vernon, September 21, 1767. There had evidently been a previous mention of the same subject, though no previous letter from Washington to Crawford seems to exist. The letter of September 21, 1767, with subsequent letters between Washington and Crawford, edited by C. W. Butterfield, and published in 1877, give much information concerning Washington's western land holdings. There are also many letters in the "Writings of Washing-

ton," edited by Sparks, and in the edition by Ford, which are interesting in connection with this large map.

William Crawford was born in Virginia, learned surveying under Washington, and served under him in 1758, marching with the Virginia troops to Fort Duquesne. In 1766, he moved his family over the mountains to a place in what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, then called "Stewart's Crossings." Here Washington visited him in the fall of 1770, which is noted in Washington's *Journal of a Tour to the Ohio River, 1770*. Crawford accompanied him on this trip, and in the *Journal*, under the dates November 1st-2nd, Washington notes leaving the Ohio River on a short trip up the Great Kanawha River, "to discover what kind of lands lay upon the Kanawha."

The earliest of these surveys made by Crawford on the Great Kanawha are dated June, 1771. Small separate drawings of several of the tracts made by Washington either from drawings furnished by Crawford or from his survey notes are to be found among the Washington papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Washington had Crawford sign these small drawings with their accompanying notes. These drawings were evidently the base of the large map.

The surveys were made under the Proclamation of 1754 issued by Governor Dinwiddie and reads in part as follows:

For an encouragement to all who voluntarily enter into the said [military] service, I do hereby notify and promise, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council of this Colony, that over & above their pay, 200,000 acres of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain's Lands, on the east side of the River Ohio, within this dominion (100,000 acres to be contiguous to the said Fort, and the other 100,000 acres to be on or near the River Ohio) shall be laid off & granted to such per-

sons who by their voluntary engagement and good behavior in the said service, shall deserve the same; and I further promise that said lands shall be divided amongst them immediately after the performance of the said service. . . .

Washington was keenly interested in these lands, both on his own account and in the interest of other officers, filing their claims for them, bearing much of the expense and watching over the interests of all. In time he acquired the claims of a number of the officers.

In a letter written in 1770 to Lord Botetourt, Governor of Virginia, protesting against the Walpole grant which threatened to include much of the 200,000 acres claimed by the officers and soldiers under the above Proclamation of 1754, Washington says, "The exigency of affairs, or the policy of government make it necessary to continue these lands in a dormant state for some time." This evidently referred to the King's proclamation of 1763 prohibiting all governors from granting warrants of lands to the westward of the sources of the rivers which run into the Atlantic, and forbidding all persons purchasing such lands or settling on them without special license from the Crown. In the letter to Crawford dated September 21, 1767, quoted above, Washington, in speaking of this proclamation says, "I can never look upon that proclamation in any other light (but this I say between ourselves) than as a temporary expedient to quiet the minds of the Indians. It must fall, of course, in a few years, especially when those Indians consent to our occupying the lands."

In a letter, dated April 3, 1775, to Lord Dunmore, Washington speaks of the Patents having been issued "under your Lordship's signature & the seal of the Colony, ever since the first of December, 1773." It, however, seems

as though Washington must have obtained patents for part of these lands earlier than December, 1773, for he advertises his lands on the Ohio River and the ten thousand acres on the Great Kanawha contained in tract No. 1 in the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, August 20, 1773, vol. i, No. 1, and says he has obtained patents for these lands. He also advertised his lands in various other newspapers of the time, such as the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 22, 1772, and later in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, April 27, 1784, and the *Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette*, February 20, 1796.

The advertisements seem to have been for the purpose of leasing the lands for periods of years up to the year 1796, when he advertises the lands for sale, but names no price. He speaks of his purpose to sell his western holdings in a letter to Presley Neville in 1794. In this letter, he offers the lands on the Great Kanawha at three dollars and a quarter per acre for the whole body of land, with seven years' credit and without requiring a part of the purchase money to be paid down. If sold separately, a fourth of the purchase money was to be paid down, and for some of the tracts, particularly tract No. 1, more than three dollars and a quarter an acre would be necessary.

Washington's holdings on the Great Kanawha as shown on the map were not sold, however, and at the time of his death his will shows that he still owned tract No. 1, 10,990 acres; tract No. 3, 7276 acres; tract No. 6, 2000 acres, and tract No. 7, 2950 acres, the whole valued at \$200,000.

The Library of Congress has a fine manuscript copy of the map made by Nicholas King, the title of which reads: "A Map of Lands situated on

*Table with 2 columns: Mount, Polar*

Mount	Polar
200	30
205	39.7
214	41.7
240	21.3
251	25.3
258	4
260	25.1
262	15
267	15
270	26.9

In practising of Logics  
 first cut by the South end  
 of the Shade being 200  
 you must therefore lay a  
 semicircle of the distance  
 for downwards & holding  
 it there with your Pro-  
 tracting line make a  
 mark against 200 the 100  
 which point & draw a line  
 course which contains the

but when the course is less than 200 then the  
 of the Protractor requires &c



PROBABLY THE FIRST SURVEY OF MOUNT VERNON MADE BY WASHINGTON WHEN FIFTEEN YEARS OLD, ABOUT 1746



the Great Kanawha River, near its confluence with the Ohio. On a scale of 200 Poles to an Inch. Copied by N. King." Tract No. 8 and the survey notes have been omitted from this copy, and the wording of the inscriptions has been somewhat changed.

Washington, as above stated, advertised these lands for sale in various journals of the day, the earliest of which appeared in *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, for August 20, 1773. At the end of this, he speaks of "their contiguity to the seat of government which more than probably will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha."

The Washington tracts of land lie in the coal regions of the Great Kanawha Valley, portions of the tracts in Mason, Putnam, and Kanawha Counties, W. Va.

A map issued in 1867 by John S. Swann at Charleston, West Virginia, shows several of the Washington tracts as well as many other grants. It is entitled, "Title map of the coal field of the Great Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, United States of America."

There are no large towns on the Great Kanawha from Charleston to Mt. Pleasant at the mouth of the river, St. Albans (formerly Coalmouth) being the largest with about 1200 inhabitants. This town is at the mouth of the Coal River and lies on tract No. 6, of the Washington lands.

Most of the maps used by Washington during the Revolutionary War were made by Robert Erskine, commissioned by him as Geographer of the United States, in 1778, and also Thomas Hutchins, in 1781. The original manuscripts of the former are found in the New York Historical Society Library. Washington, no doubt, would have accomplished this work, much to his own and our satis-

faction, but his duties were at that time in saving our country instead of mapping it. He, however, made a few sketches for temporary use and expressed in the following letter the need of such material:

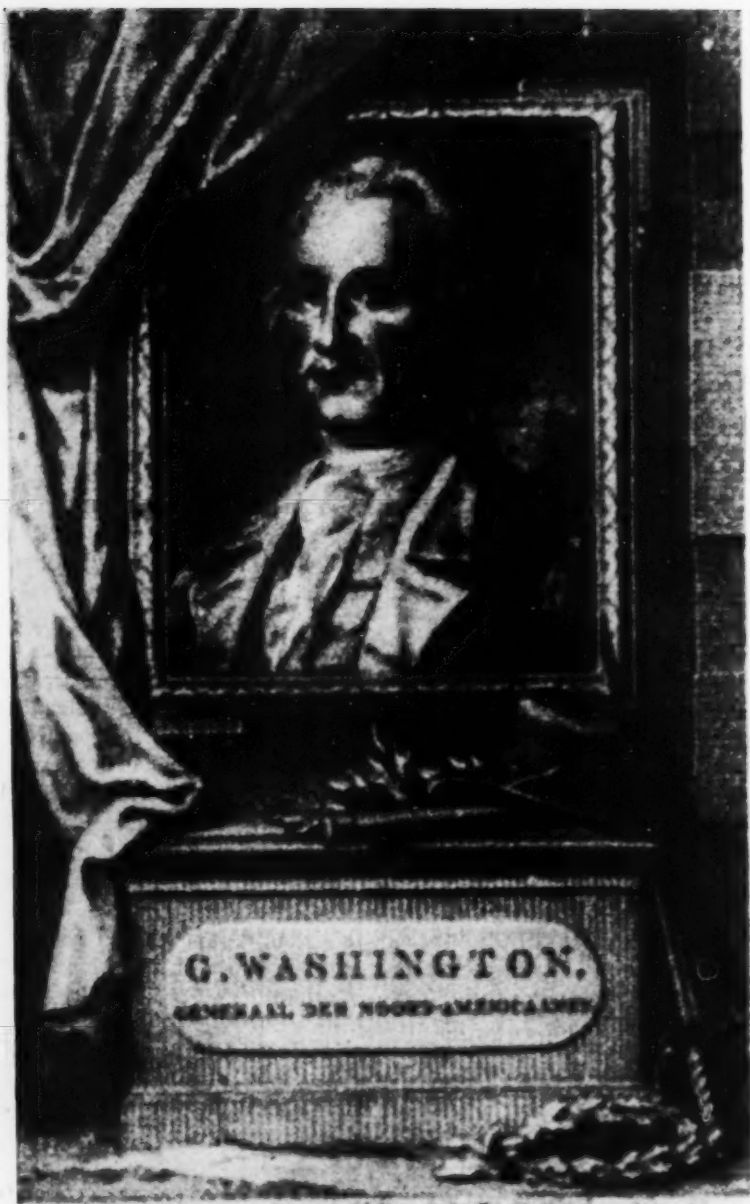
To the President of Congress,

Head-Quarters, Morristown, 26 January, 1777.

... The want of accurate maps of the country, which has hitherto been the scene of war, has been of great disadvantage to me. I have in vain endeavored to procure them and have been obliged to make shift with such sketches as I could trace out from my own observation and that of gentlemen around me. I really think, if gentlemen of known character and probity could be employed in making maps, from actual survey, of the roads, of the rivers and bridges and fords over them and of the mountains and passes through them it would be of the greatest advantage."

About the last map made by Washington, in 1784, is the one entitled, "Sketch of the Country Between the Waters of Potomack and those of Youghagany and Monongahela as sketched by Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington," a copy of which is reproduced in U. S. House of Representatives, Nineteenth Congress, first session. *Report No. 228*, May 22, 1826. This map shows Washington's interest in inland navigation, especially in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

In a work entitled, "Letters from His Excellency, General Washington to Arthur Young, Esq.," London, 1801, is a map entitled, "A Map of General Washington's Farm of Mount Vernon from a Drawing Transmitted by the General," which is the earliest printed one of which we have knowledge. The original drawing accompanied a letter addressed by Washington to Arthur Young, dated Philadelphia, December 12, 1793, published in the above work. The letter concerned a plan for renting the various farms comprising the Mount Vernon estate. The map shows the farms, the acreage of the fields,



CONTEMPORANEOUS PORTRAIT  
FROM "VADERLANDSCHE HISTORIE" TE AMSTERDAM. J. ALLARD. 1790

March 12<sup>th</sup> 1742/3

Geo Washington

Beginning this Eleventh Day of November 1743 Ex. 17

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

I am Sir. Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Serv. Ex. 25

Fort Loudoun

10<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1757

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

Y<sup>r</sup> Most affect<sup>d</sup> Brother. Ex. 66

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

New York 29<sup>th</sup> of April 1776

Mount Vernon G<sup>o</sup> Washington  
December 10<sup>th</sup>  
1799

FOUR DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH Ex. 67

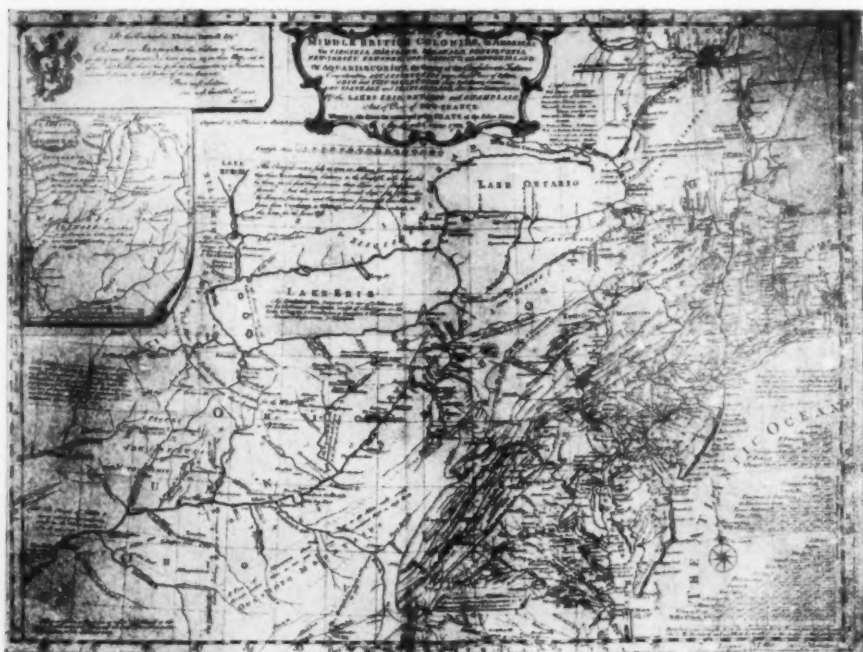
position of buildings, the woodland, and the cleared but uncultivated fields, the latter described by a list of references in the upper left corner, which is marked "fac simile," being a reproduction of Washington's handwriting.

Another interesting plan, the original manuscript of which is at Mount Vernon, is the one referred to in Wash-

grow weeping willows, leaving an open and full view of the distant woods. The mounds are sixty yards apart. I mention this, because it is the only departure from the original . . .

The plan was not reproduced until recently, being first used in Paul Wiltach's book on Mount Vernon.

It would be misleading for the writer to state that he had described all the known maps of Washington. Many

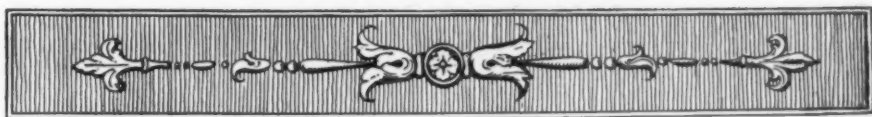


ington's letter to Samuel Vaughan, dated "Mount Vernon, 12 November, 1787," which reads:

Dear Sir.

The letter without date, with which you were pleased to honor me, accompanied by a plan of this seat, came to my hands by the last Post. For both I pray you to accept my hearty and sincere thanks. The plan describes with accuracy the houses, walks and shrubs, except in the front of lawn, west of the courtyard. There the plan differs from the original. In the former you have closed the prospect with trees along the walk to the gate; whereas in the latter the trees terminate with two mounds of earth, one on each side, on which

may be scattered through the libraries and private collections of the United States and many may be temporarily, (we hope), buried in cellars and closets, boxes and trunks. I have, however, described the most important in the collection of the Library of Congress, outside of the many plats to accompany surveys. That they are well executed as to accuracy, penmanship, and drawing, goes without saying, for this remarkable man seems to have had the divine inspiration of doing well whatever he undertook.



## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



**H**IS month is inauguration month! A new President has taken the oath of office, sworn to administer the affairs of the Nation with justice and righteousness. The candidate of a party has become the President of the whole people. Whether Democrat or Republican, his administration is our administration, and we are a part of it; every individual is a part of it. Upon the loyal coöperation of each one its success depends, and from us its power is derived. We might each one of us in a very literal sense be said to take the oath of office with the President. This means responsibility and intelligent patriotic service.

Many intricate and critical problems are facing the President, demanding solution. He needs the intelligent understanding and enlightened opinion of the entire country behind him. Let us try to understand these problems, to inform ourselves upon the vital domestic and international questions, which we have elected him to handle. Let us be slow to criticize. Discontented and half-informed criticism helps to weaken the public confidence and plays into the hands of radicals, who seek to undermine the Government by this insidious method. We must stand for the enforcement of law. There is nothing more demoralizing than to condone the violation of law. While a law is a law it should be enforced, else all law falls into contempt, but if it should be a bad law, unsupported by the best public opinion, then work for its repeal and the passage of a better one.

In all this women have now a more active responsibility—as voters they have enhanced power and opportunity. Their voice will be heard and heeded. It is our duty to interest ourselves

in better laws for schools, for children and for women's benefit, and to guide and uplift public opinion, thus helping to shape our country's destiny.

Let us take our oath of allegiance with the President, and like him swear to uphold its Constitution and its Laws.

If this magazine reaches you in time, I would suggest a silent oath of allegiance at the moment when the President takes his oath, stopping all activities during that solemn hour when he is being inaugurated. Let us at that time renew our vows of allegiance and loyalty to Home and Country.

The inauguration suggests one more thought. There is the example of economy and thrift which the President is setting us by giving up extravagant ceremonies at this time when the country is suffering from economic unrest and discontent. Extravagance is our National vice. It is the root of sixty per cent. of our crimes and social disorders. It wastes the life of the Nation and demoralizes its people.

No nation can have an enduring foundation without the accumulated wealth of savings as a reserve power, for the unproductive days. He who spends all his income as soon as received is exhausting all his powers and faces collapse. This is a very general habit of our people, whether they receive "wages," "salaries," or "income."

President Harding has set the pace. Let us make thrift and the habit of saving a part of our oath of allegiance to our country and the teaching of thrift a part of our patriotic service.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,

*President General.*



## REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTRY OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper  
Former Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.



HE question has so often been asked: How many Presidents have inherited the traditions of the early days of the Republic? that the following chart has been prepared. It does not claim in any instance to give *all* the Revolutionary ancestry of any one individual. It does show that of the twenty-seven men who have up to the present time (March 1, 1921) occupied the Presidential chair, six participated in the fight for freedom; and with one exception—Woodrow Wilson—all the others were lineal descendants in one or more lines from those who took part in the American Revolution.

Two Signers of the Declaration—

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—were Presidents, one of whom (Adams) lived to see his son occupy the position; another Signer of the Declaration—Benjamin Harrison—has had two descendants elected President; and still another member of that noted Continental Congress—Archibald Bulloch (who was prevented from signing the Declaration because patriotic duty called him home) has been represented by a lineal descendant—Theodore Roosevelt—in the Executive Mansion. A copy of this article, giving line of descent, and authorities for each statement, has been filed in the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

Name of President & time of Administration	Dates of Birth and Deaths	Revolutionary Ancestor
1. George Washington (1789-1797)	Va., 1732-1799, Va.	Commander-in-Chief Continental Army.
2. John Adams (1797-1801)	Mass., 1735-1826, Mass.	Signer of the Declaration.
3. Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)	Va., 1743-1826, Va.	Signer of the Declaration.
4. James Madison (1809-1817)	Va., 1751-1836, Va.	Delegate to Va. State Convention in 1776.
5. James Monroe (1817-1825)	Va., 1758-1831, Va.	Lieut. from Va. in 1776.
6. John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)	Mass., 1767-1848, D. C.	Son of John Adams, Signer of the Declaration.
7. Andrew Jackson (1829-1837)	N. C., 1767-1845, Tenn.	Served in 1780 against the Indians, as private.



Name of President & time of Administration	Dates of Birth and Deaths	Revolutionary Ancestor
8. Martin Van Buren (1837-1841)	N. Y., 1782-1862, N. Y.	Son of Capt. Abraham Van Buren (1) of N. Y.
9. William Henry Harrison (1841-April 4, 1841)	Va., 1773-1841, D. C.	Son of Benjamin Harrison (2) Signer of the Declaration.
10. John Tyler (1841-1845)	Va., 1790-1862, Va.	Son of Judge John Tyler of Va. (3), Revolutionary patriot.
11. James K. Polk (1845-1849)	N. C., 1795-1849, Tenn.	Grandson of Col. Ezekiel Polk (4) of N. C.
12. Zachary Taylor (1849-1850)	Va., 1784-1850, D. C.	Son of Col. Richard Taylor of Va. (5).
13. Millard Fillmore (1850-1853)	N. Y., 1800-1874, N. Y.	Grandson of Eusign Nathaniel Fillmore (6) of N. Y. and Vt.
14. Franklin Pierce (1853-1857)	N. H., 1804-1869, N. H.	Son of Capt. Benjamin Pierce (7) of Mass. and N. H.
15. James Buchanan (1857-1861)	Pa., 1791-1868, Pa.	Grandson of Private James Speer (8) of Penna.
16. Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865)	Ky., 1809-1865, D. C.	Grandson of Capt. Abraham Lincoln (9) of Va. and Ky.
17. Andrew Johnson (April, 1865-1869)	N. C., 1808-1875, Tenn.	Son of Capt. Jacob Johnson (10) of N. C. Militia.
18. U. S. Grant (1869-1877)	Ohio, 1822-1885, N. Y.	Grandson of Lieut. Noah Grant, Jr. (11) of Conn.
19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881)	Ohio, 1822-1893, Ohio	Grandson of Ensign Rutherford Hayes (12) of N. Y. & Vt.
20. James A. Garfield (1881-Sept., 1881)	Ohio, 1831-1881, N. J.	Grandson of Fifer James Ballou (13) of N. H.
21. Chester A. Arthur (Sept., 1881-1885)	Vt., 1830-1886, N. Y.	Great-grandson of Corporal Uriah Stone (14) of N. H.
22. Grover Cleveland (1885-1889)	N. J., 1837-1908, N. J.	Great-grandson of Rev. Aaron Cleveland (15), of Norwich, Conn., Revolutionary patriot.
23. Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)	Ohio, 1833-1901, Ohio	Great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison of Va. (q. v.)
24. Grover Cleveland (1893-1897)	(q. v.)	Rev. Aaron Cleveland. (q. v.)
25. William B. McKinley (1897-1901)	Ohio, 1843-Sept., 1901, N. Y.	Great-grandson of Private David McKinley (16), of Pennsylvania.
26. Theodore Roosevelt (Sept., 1901-1909)	N. Y., 1858-1919, N. Y.	Great- (2) grandson of Archibald Bulloch of Ga. (17), Delegate to Continental Congress.
27. William H. Taft (1909-1913)	Ohio, 1857-living 1921	Great-grandson of Sergeant Aaron Taft (18), of Mass.
28. Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)	Va., 1856-living 1921	

President Wilson's mother, Janet Woodrow, was born in Scotland and emigrated to this country. His father was the son of James Wilson who came

to this country in 1808 from Ireland, and soon thereafter married, in Pennsylvania, Ann Adams, who was a passenger in the same ship from Ireland.

The line of descent of President-elect Harding from Captain Abraham Harding of New York has been conclusively proven by Miss Grace Pierce, who was Registrar General when his sister, Miss Abigail Harding's, papers were verified.

Abraham Van Buren was baptized in Albany, N. Y., February 27, 1737, married Mrs. Maria (Goes) Van Allen (who died in 1818) and died at Kinderhook, N. Y., April 8, 1817. April 2, 1778, he was made "Captain of the 4th Company in the Seventh regiment (Kinderhook District) vice Evert Vosburg, disabled." Kinderhook was such a Tory stronghold that his patriotism was considered rather a defect in his character, and no mention of Abraham's service is made in the campaign literature during the candidacy of his son Martin.

2. Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, Va. (1726-1791), Signer of the Declaration and member of the First and Second Continental Congresses, married Elizabeth Bassett and had several children, among them President Harrison, who married Miss Anna Symmes of Ohio. One of their children, John Scott Harrison (1804-1878), by his second wife, Elizabeth Irwin, was the father of the twenty-third President, Benjamin Harrison. A comprehensive article on the Harrisons of Berkeley, Va., compiled by the late Mrs. Sanders Johnston, Editor of the Lineage Book, is to be found in the *American Monthly Magazine*, July, 1901.

3. John Tyler (1747-1813) commanded a company of Hanover County Minute Men under Patrick Henry; in 1778 was made Judge of the Admiralty Court, and in 1781 was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Va. He married Mary Armistead, and their son, President Tyler, inherited thereby the traditions of many of the finest families in the state.

4. Ezekiel Polk, born in Carlisle, Penna., in 1741, died in Tenn. in 1824, and was one of seven brothers, all of whom occupied positions of honor, trust and danger during the Revolution. By his first wife, Nannie Wilson, he had a son Samuel, who was the father of President Polk; signed the Mecklenburg Declaration, and was styled Colonel.

5. Col. Richard Taylor, born in Orange Co., Va., April 4, 1741, died in Kentucky, June 19, 1829; married Sarah Strother (1760-1829) and was the father of President Taylor, who was named Zachary for his grandfather. He was Lieutenant in 1775; Captain in 1776, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1779, and was the cousin of Commodore Richard Taylor, also of Orange

Co., Va., Col. Taylor's grandfather, James Taylor, has the distinction of being the great-grandfather of two Presidents of the United States—James Madison and Zachary Taylor.

6. Nathaniel Fillmore, born in Norwich, Conn., March 29, 1739-40, moved to Bennington, Vt., and was an Ensign in Capt. Dewey's company at the Battle of Bennington. His son, Nathaniel, born in 1771 at Bennington, Vt., married Phoebe Millard and moved to New York state, where their son Millard was born.

7. Benjamin Pierce, born in Chelmsford, Mass., December 25, 1757, died April 1, 1839, in Hillsborough, N. H. He married (2) in 1790, Ann Kendrick (1768-1838) who became the mother of President Pierce. Benjamin served as a private in the early part of 1775, but later rose to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain.

8. President Buchanan was the second child of James Buchanan, who married in 1788 Elizabeth Speer, and died at Mercersburg, Penna., in 1821. Elizabeth (born in 1767) was the only daughter of James Speer, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1756 and with his wife, Mary Patterson, settled at first on a farm ten miles from Lancaster, Pa., but afterwards moved to the foot of South Mountain, between Chambersburg and Gettysburg, in that part of York County which is now Adams County. He served several tours of service as a private in York County Militia.

9. Abraham Lincoln was commissioned Captain of Augusta Co., Va., Militia in 1777, and in 1778 of a company of Rockingham Co. Militia. He married in 1770 in Augusta Co., Va., and his son Thomas became the father of President Lincoln.

10. Jacob Johnson, who died in Raleigh, N. C., in 1812, from effects of injuries received in saving the life of a friend, leaving his son, Andrew, four years old, was mentioned in the obituary notices as having been Captain of a Militia company in N. C. during the Revolution.

11. Noah Grant, Jr., was born Tolland, Conn., June 20, 1748, died at Maysville, Ky., February 14, 1819. He served in the Revolution from Coventry, Conn., and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He married (2) in Penna., Rachel Kelly, who was the ancestress of the President and died in Ohio in 1805. Noah was a direct descendant of Matthew Grant, one of the Founders of Windsor, Conn.

12. Rutherford Hayes, born in Branford, Conn., July 29, 1756, married in 1779 at West Brattleboro, Va., Chloe Smith, born 1762, daughter of Israel Smith and his wife Abigail Chandler. In 1782 he was Ensign in the South Company of Brattleboro, under Captain Artemus How, in the Cumberland County (N. Y.) regiment. His son, Rutherford, born in 1787, married in 1813, Sophia Birchard, and

died in Ohio in 1822, three months before President Hayes was born. Rutherford, Senior, was the son of Ezekiel Hayes (1724-1807) of Conn., who collected supplies and exported them by ox teams to Yorktown, where he was Quartermaster. Sophia Birchard was the daughter of Roger Birchard and his wife, Drusilla Austin, and granddaughter of Elias Birchard, (born Franklin, Conn., 1729, married in 1758 Sarah Jacobs) who fought at Bunker Hill, and was a soldier in Huntington's regiment in 1776, and Daniel Austin, who turned out at the Alarms throughout the Revolution. Roger Birchard was at Boston in 1775, in Capt. Experience Storr's company, under Col. Israel Putnam and Israel Smith (1739-1811) served several terms in the Militia.

13. James Ballou, born in Cumberland, R. I., April 25, 1761, died at Richmond, N. H., October 15, 1808. He served in 1778 and 1779 at Rhode Island, as a fifer in the N. H. troops, and in 1786 married Mehetable Ingalls. Their daughter, Eliza, born at Richmond, N. H., married Abram Garfield, of Massachusetts and New York, and finally moved to Ohio, where the President was born in Cuyahoga County. James Ballou's father, also James (or Jeams) Ballou, who moved to Richmond, N. H., from Rhode Island before the Revolution, was one of those who did not sign the Test in 1776, but gave as their reason: "We do not Believe that it is the Will of God to take Away the Lives of our fellow craters not that We Come Out Against the Congress or the American Liberties but When Ever We are Convinct to the Contory We are Redy to joine our American Brieachen to Defend by Arms against the Hostile attempts of the British fleets and Armies."

14. Uriah Stone was born in Piermont, N. H., in 1748, and died there in 1810. He served under Colonel Timothy Bedel in 1775; was one of the Guard at Haverhill, N. H., in 1776, and was Corporal under Captain John Sloan at Bennington, Vt, in 1777. He married Hepzibah Hadley and had a large family. About 1800 five of the sons—John, Samuel, Benjamin, George Washington and James Stone—moved to Berkshire, Vt. George Washington Stone had a daughter, Malvina, born April 29, 1802, in Berkshire, Vt., who married William Arthur, a young Irishman, and named her second son, Chester Abell, for the husband of her cousin, Abigail, granddaughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Corliss) Stone.

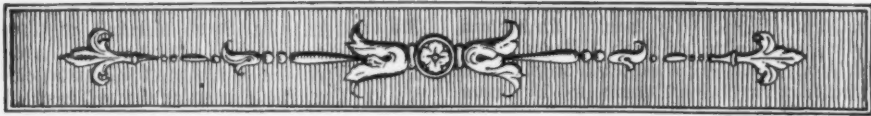
15. Rev. Aaron Cleveland was born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1744, and died in Conn. in 1815. He married in 1768 Abiah Hide, born in

1749, and daughter of Capt. James Hide (1707-1794) and his wife, Sarah Marshall, of Norwich, Conn. Intensely patriotic, Rev. Aaron Cleveland was one of the most influential citizens of Norwich in arousing the sentiment of the people; was member, and often chairman of the various Committees of Correspondence, Public Safety, etc., and unflinching in his zeal.

16. David McKinley, born in York County, Penna., March 16, 1755, married Sarah Gray, and died in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1840. He enlisted in 1776 in the Flying Camp. His company was detailed at Fort Washington and he was the only one not captured. He applied for a pension in 1832 from Ohio, to which state he moved in 1814, and it was allowed for 21 months of actual service as private.

17. Archibald Bullock was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1730, and died at Savannah, Ga., in 1777. He married in 1764 Mary DeVeaux (1747-1818); was elected President of the Provincial Congress of Georgia in 1775 and 1776; and elected Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776. During that year he was elected President of the newly formed state of Georgia, the first under the new form of government, and it became his imperative duty to return immediately to Georgia and leave Philadelphia without signing the Declaration of Independence, which he zealously espoused. His son James (1765-1806) fled after the invasion of Georgia, and in 1781 fought in the Va. State troops. He was made an Honorary member of the Georgia Cincinnati, and in 1786 married Anne Irvine (born in 1770). Their son, James Stephens Bulloch married (2) Mrs. Martha (Stewart) Elliot, daughter of Daniel Stewart, who joined the Revolutionary army when a boy, was captured by the British, escaped from a prison ship and afterwards served as a Captain under Sumter and Marion. Daniel Stewart's granddaughter, Martha Bulloch, married Theodore Roosevelt, and became the mother of the President. On the Roosevelt side, Jacobus Roosevelt, great-grandfather of the President, who was baptized in New York October 25, 1759, married Maria Van Schaack (1773-1849, and died in New York in 1840, "gave his services without reward" as Commissary to the Continental troops; and his father, Jacobus, baptized in New York in 1724, was a private in the State troops.

18. Aaron Taft was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, May 28, 1743, and died at Townsend, Vermont, March 26, 1808. He married Rhoda Rawson (1749-1827) and served in the Revolution as a Sergeant in Captain Joseph Chapin's company at the Lexington Alarm.



## ARCHIVES HALL PLANNED BY CONGRESS

By Lily Lykes Rowe



**A**FTER forty years of varying activities carried on by organized groups and individual patriots, the movement to establish a National Archives Hall at Washington for the safe keeping of public records and historical papers is about to reach its fruition. The new Congress convening in March for its first session under the Warren G. Harding Administration is expected to complete the legislative details, so frequently begun in the past, for a suitable archives repository.

Even before this article is from the press, the last Congress may have taken steps to remedy a situation of public negligence and carelessness long condemned. It is hardly necessary to point out that the imminent success of the archives building movement will be of supreme interest to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This society was among the first agencies to appreciate the national responsibility towards keeping unimpaired the fragile papers which will convey to future generations their rightful historical heritages. As early as 1878, the Congress was formally requested to provide for a "hall of records" in which the important papers of the executive departments of the Federal Government could be pre-

served. The Quartermaster General made the request and drew up plans for the proposed building. Since that time, only one year has passed in which some member of the cabinet or other official has not urged upon the Congress the idea of storing and making accessible to the public, the rapidly increasing records of the national government. Approximately fifty bills relative to the subject have been introduced. Most of them rested in the committee files until they expired an automatic death with each adjournment of the Congress.

In 1903 the Congress did purchase a site for an archives depôt but did not authorize money for the building. Meanwhile those officials concerned with the building of a new home for the Department of the Interior obtained permission from the Congress to occupy the ground and a handsome structure now stands there. In 1914 an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for a junket to Europe to view the archives buildings there preparatory to putting up the world's finest in America. Hostilities abroad compelled that plan to be abandoned and the money was returned to the Treasury. It was found that the purposes of the trip could be just as well served by diplomatic co-operation. The Department of State



VIEW OF THE U. S. TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
SHOWING THE NORTH FRONT WITH THE FOUNTAINS UNDER WHICH ARE STORED THE RECORDS OF THE MINT AND OTHER BUREAUS. ARCHIVISTS CLAIM THAT THE DAMPNESS INHERENT  
TO THE EARTH ABOUT THE FOUNTAIN IS A MENACE TO THE DOCUMENTS

procured plans and specifications as well as photographs of a number of the magnificent archives buildings in foreign lands. These, loaned or given outright to this government, formed a basis for the plans now kept ready for the prospective American National Archives Hall.

If there be some persons who consider forty years a long period through which to entreat and appeal for such an important building, it is interesting to know that England was 240 years in adopting the suggestion after it was first presented. It is recorded that Francis Bacon in 1616 recommended the establishment of a General Records Office for the Kingdom of England, and about 1858 the first section of that building was erected. This was the initial unit in the present splendid system of keeping public records in Great Britain. It is hardly probable that this country will wait until 2118 before properly housing the public records of its government!

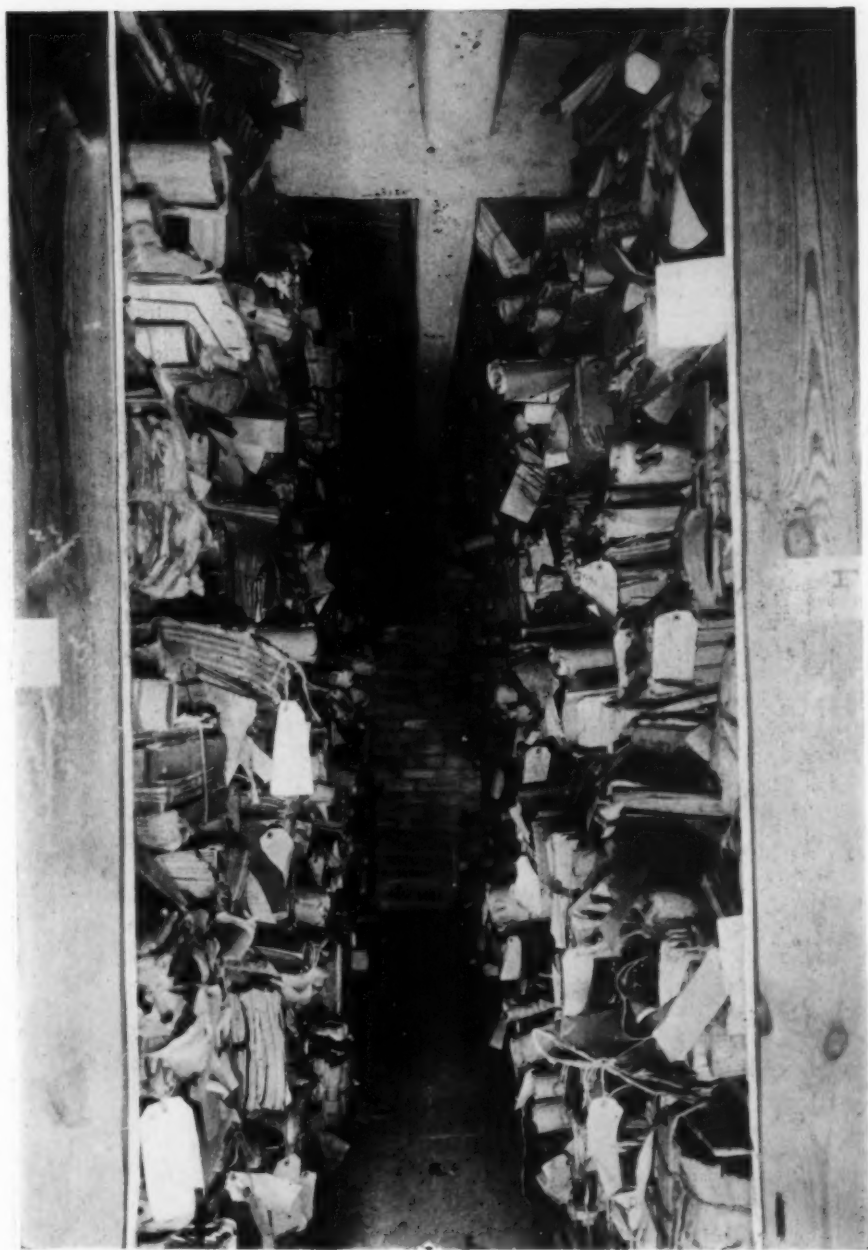
The present growing recognition of the need to make adequate arrangements for the Federal archives is a distinct sign of a national maturity. The American nation, an incipient democracy in 1776, is about to achieve that adult stage which cherishes a perspective. At first, those governmental bureaus, organized more than 130 years ago, preserved their own papers. By and by, under the expansion of the prospering nation, the space available for such documents became crowded. The oldest of these papers, seldom used in current business, were sent away to cellars and vacant rooms in the same or other buildings, always being subjected to summer dryness and winter cold without alleviation from either extreme, and in perpetual danger from fire.

Gradually, American historians became active. They insisted the dead files were crammed with information of historical and pictorial value and that it was shameful to so neglect the preservation of this data. Simultaneously, the government officials began to discover that whenever they wanted to study the decisions of their predecessors in matters arising within their jurisdiction, it was decidedly inconvenient to have the desired papers at the bottom of a packing box in a garage several miles away. Thus the research worker and the government official joined forces in a movement to erect a fireproof, burglar-proof, and otherwise appropriate building.

Public opinion expressed through such groups as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Historical Association, and the Society of the S. A. R. has supplemented their efforts. But the most acute stimulus to the movement has been the recent World War. Whatever note was struck in those peaceful pre-war days about the criminal neglect of valuable public records can be given a trebled emphasis now. Historians and public-spirited citizens, who urged a scientifically constructed archives *dépôt* prior to 1916, have a vast and unexpected support to their cause in the mass of records accruing from the first war fought by American soldiers on European soil.

There are now records marking the turn of an old era in American history to be added to the Revolutionary data and other notable files held by the Adjutant General of the Army. Such records as tell of modern musketeers flying by day and by night to defend the traditions of the men whose unshod feet bled on the snow at Valley Forge;





HOW THE GOVERNMENT NOW KEEPS ITS VALUABLE PAPERS IN A STORAGE WAREHOUSE  
THE RECORDS ARE PRACTICALLY INACCESSIBLE FOR RESEARCH WORK IN THIS SHAPE



MORE FILES PLACED IN A STOREHOUSE ON WOODEN SHELVING WITHOUT ANY MEANS FOR FINDING DESIRED RECORDS EXCEPT TO SEARCH THROUGH ALL PACKAGES BEARING KINDRED LABELS

records of armored motor cars which transported the descendants of the men who crossed the Delaware with General George Washington; records of every phase of America's part in what is hoped will be the last world war—all scattered here, there, and yonder in lofts and hallways. The Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army has declared that documents of historical importance under his surveillance have had to go into any odd corner available. These papers, improperly safeguarded, include all the records of the regular and volunteer armies from the Revolution to the Punative Expedition into Mexico in 1916. Pay rolls, muster rolls, correspondence books, reports, orders, document files and returns of the men who have defended the American government since its beginning now lie a prey to insects, steam-pipe moisture and foul air of illy ventilated quarters. Papers covering the courts martial throughout the history of the nation are stored in wooden boxes in some out of the way place because there is nowhere they can be deposited correctly.

And bits of romantic history are dormant in the huddled-up papers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. This branch treasures the records of fortifications, monuments in the national parks, data about state boundaries, and the remains of the sunken battleship *Maine* in very doubtful storage facilities at present. Over and over again the Congress has been told about the impossibility of renting sufficient fireproof storage room in the District of Columbia for the surplus files of the departments. The reason for this shortage as told by the Treasury officials is the comparatively recent introduction of fireproofing into construction. In those instances where local storage

warehouses may be rented—as shown in one of the accompanying photographs—the papers are put on shelves in a manner which requires days of searching to find the wanted document. In addition to the land records, the material in the files of the Engineer Corps, which dates back nearly 150 years, has to do with the operations of its officers. Many of these men afterwards came to be prominent in the affairs of the republic and their careers thus became a part of the personal history of this country.

The records of the Air Service and the Motor Transport Service, the two newest developments of warfare, present a real problem under existing conditions. The former acknowledges it has been unable to solve its difficulty. The latter has to find some way to take care of the plans made for the motor transport establishments, here and overseas, the specifications and designs for the new cars and other inventions. Valuable, and in some cases priceless, papers are now in the consulates and missions maintained by the United States abroad. These must be brought back to Washington. The diplomatic archives already are filled with papers of vital interest, especially in correspondence between the Secretary of State and various officials, and the reports of trained State Department observers in other countries. Besides, there are the papers relating to the administration of the territories before they became states of the union. The impossibility of finding these papers without special guidance is a favorite example cited as an argument for a properly indexed and arranged archives depôt. There are no archival papers more sought for at the National Capital than those for the territories. These



ONE OF THE STORAGE HOUSES THE GOVERNMENT LEASES EVERY ONCE IN SO OFTEN TO TAKE CARE OF THE RAPIDLY GROWING ARCHIVES

territories were administered by the State Department prior to 1873, but the Department of the Interior later fell heir to them. This does not mean these papers are concentrated in either place. They may be found anywhere along a trail from the Senate and the House of Representatives to the General Land Office. Western historical societies are dependent upon the territorial papers for information about their earliest endeavors.

The war also gave the papers of the War Trade Board to the State Department, records of a most confidential and delicate nature touching, as they do, the international trade relations. It has not been decided what will become of these files if a depôt is not erected.

Wooden boxes hold the records of the Department of Justice, which extend back to 1790. This same kind of container will also be likely to hold the 10,000 drawers of war matter resulting from spy and other recent troubles. The Alien Property Custodian has turned over to this department the papers in the 50,000 trust estates administered by the government during the war. Still another function of the government identified with war is the payment of pensions. The Pension Office has 3,000,000 files and 1,464,000 pounds of records of the wars of America, inclusive of the World War. When the archives get as voluminous as this, the question of floor support enters, for this quantity of paper is too heavy for the average structure. Apropos of the danger to these files in helter-skelter arrangement, it is said that in one storage building where valuable papers were placed, several floors contained barrels of oil and gasoline.

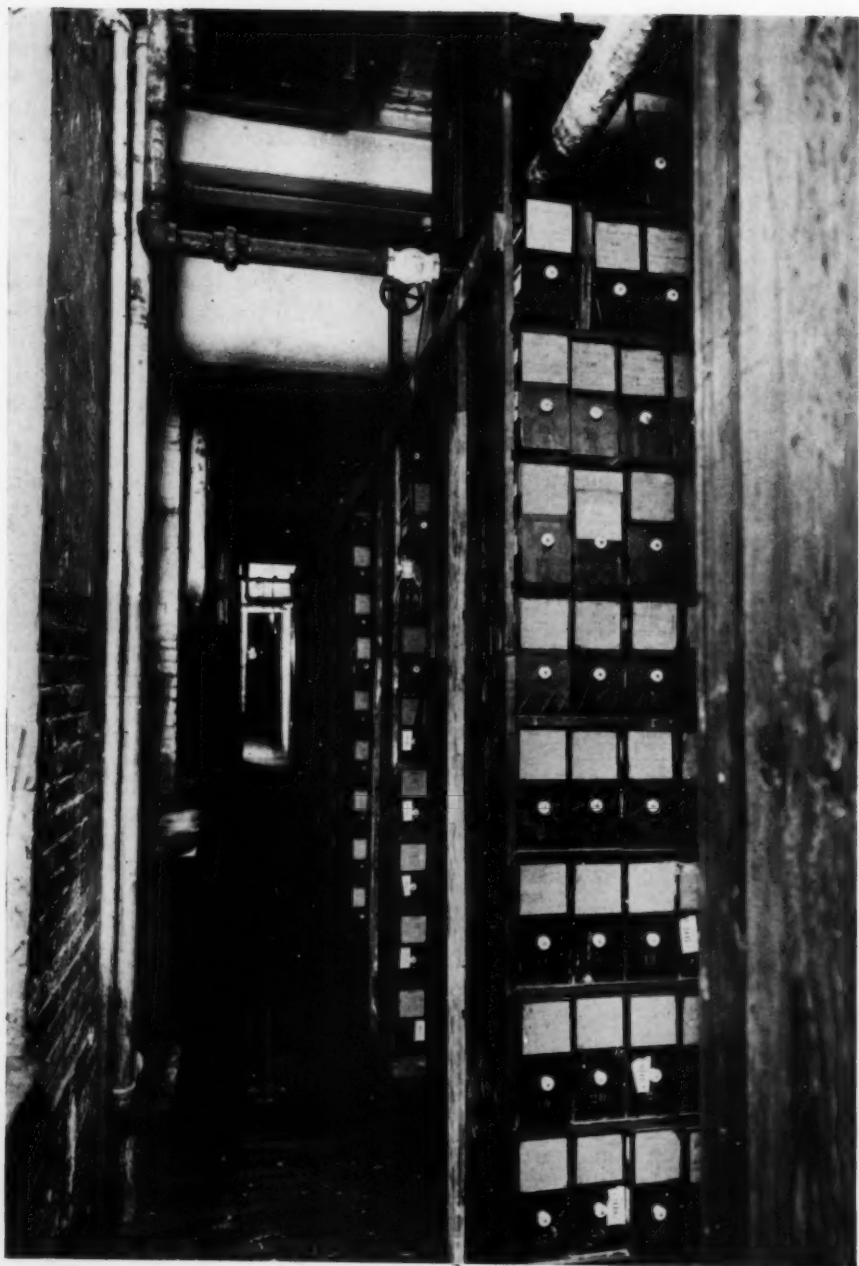
In the Indian office are papers of great historical value, going back to

the latter part of the eighteenth century and giving authentic accounts of Indian life, treaties with the Indians, and autograph letters of practically all the Presidents. These are inaccessible for reference, as they are now stored. No less fascinating to the student of American history are the economic experiments made during the World War by this government. The Railroad Administration is a case in point, being the first American attempt at Federal control of a public utility outside of the post offices. There are thousands of these records to be gathered in from the various regional outposts of the railway experience. The Shipping Board, with its rejuvenation of the Merchant Marine, has files which are valuable because they are the only protection this country has in fraudulent and sincere shipping claims. This Board does not have its own building at Washington and, like most tenants, never has enough closet space for storage. The United States Tariff Commission is not a war creation, but it has contributed a thought on the subject of archives storage which is timely. It is this:

"As the value of commercial and industrial information diminishes in relation to current policies, its worth increases as a body of historical material furnishing accurate light on economic conditions here."

This is exactly the line of reasoning followed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in its agitation for proper archives storage.

Those departments devoted to the domestic affairs of the nation are clamoring just as eagerly for a central structure in which to place their records. A little touch of the dramatic was injected into the situation only a



TYPICAL WOODEN FILE BOXES FOR GOVERNMENT RECORDS



few weeks ago when a fire broke out in the wooden shelving holding the schedules of the early census returns. A cigarette, carelessly thrown into the cellar of the Department of Commerce building by an employee is said to have caused the ignition. The records of the census of 1890 were practically destroyed, officials estimating that \$2,000,000 and several months of work will be the price to pay for their restoration. Those of the years before 1860 were not damaged in the least and for this there is much gratitude, since they are the first of the enumerations in this country.

The Congress was in session at the time of the latest fire to threaten the destruction of archives and renewed its discussion of a proper storage plant. Representative William Hill, of New York, in the House, and Senator Smoot, of Utah, in the upper chamber, asked for investigations that ways and means might be found to more adequately safeguard these papers. Mr. Hill, in asking for the inquiry, said the last time he had seen the Declaration of Independence it was enclosed in a steel safe, a light affair with inside fittings of wood. "The safe would not burn," said the representative, "but it would require little fire to so heat it that the contents would be charred and destroyed."

The Department of Commerce also has statistical information of a non-census nature running back to 1847 that could not be restored at any price or under any condition. Its shipping files contain copies of documents of vessels since 1813, and the lighthouse records could not be duplicated if the fire had reached those shelves. Former Secretary Redfield reported to the Congress that he had found shocking con-

ditions in the storerooms of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Papers authorizing the land titles to the whole Atlantic seaboard from Canada to Key West, involving millions of dollars worth of property, are placed on wooden rollers there in the most crowded way. The expensive, engraved plates of the maps of the United States used by the government are also kept on these rollers and the scientific library of the Survey is subject to an equal fire menace.

"Dead files" is an unknown element among records, says the Land Office, as every paper helps along the search for information, either directly or indirectly. Consequently the need for accommodations where every paper may be found within a reasonable length of time without standing ankle deep in water in some cellar is brought to public attention by this bureau. Its records form the first link in the chain of title to all lands ever a part of the public domain and are most important in school and similar grants. And closest to the feminine heart, perhaps, are the scientific papers of the Department of Agriculture where discoveries of incalculable value are stored in corridors and attics, and meeting all the hazards therein. Few of the government departments will be more ready for the protecting care of the proposed depôt than this branch of the government, standing so close to the food supply of its citizens.

The present status of public archives storage herein outlined could be extended at length. Enough has been cited, it is believed, to verify the claims of government officials that the building will not be erected too soon. Indeed, it would seem that it would hardly



THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE URGED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING WHERE THE PRICELESS RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT MAY BE SAFE FROM FIRE  
SCENE IN THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING SHOWING DESTRUCTION BROUGHT BY RECENT FIRE TO THE CENSUS RECORDS WHICH WILL COST MORE THAN TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO REPLACE

be possible to erect a structure large enough to care for all the accumulation. According to the government architects, the building as planned will hold a surprising amount in its steel stacks, such as are used for books in the Library of Congress. The structure will be enlarged as the years demand. Just now the talk is about building the first portion of the structure without any exterior finish of a permanent nature, this to be put on when prices have tumbled. It was never intended to make the building a palace of adornment but a *dépôt*, handily located and properly equipped so that the public might have access to the records so dear to the heart of the genealogist and student. The site generally regarded as the one likely to be selected lies adjacent to the Post Office Department. Daughters of the American Revolution who have visited Washington can place its locality by the fact that it

faces the trolley station where cars are taken for Mount Vernon. A street bisects the block of land there and improvements of a relatively inexpensive nature have been made. There has been nothing definite decided up to date, and the Congress may shift the archives environment to another spot.

The championship of Senator Smoot, who is now chairman of the Public Building and Grounds Committee, almost insures the bill's passage during the new Congress. The point on which he argues the expediency of spending money even in post-war days is the release of space, now occupied by these records, for executive office use. The rent bills of the Government in Washington are higher each year because more office room is demanded. Senator Smoot sees in the removal of these historic papers a timely opportunity to get more desk room out of the present quarters, both rented and owned.



### MRS. WARREN G. HARDING D.A.R. MEMBER

By Grace M. Pierce, Former Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

Among the members admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management held in Washington on February 9th was Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, wife of the President-elect of the United States. Mrs. Harding comes into the Society as a member of the Captain William Hendricks Chapter of Marion, Ohio, through the services of her Revolutionary ancestor, Captain Edmund Richards of Connecticut.

Not since Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of the National Society, has a wife of the President of the

United States been a member of this patriotic organization, although Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Taft were eligible to membership.

The Society has enrolled in its membership many distinguished women, among them wives of Cabinet officers, members of Congress, and diplomats, many of whom have served as state Regents and national officers.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, both wives of former Vice-Presidents of the United States, were elected for two terms each as Presidents General of the National Society.



# HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY  
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor of History  
George Washington University



## THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION, 1783-1789

The best treatment of this period for the general reader is in Fiske's *Critical Period of American History*. McLaughlin's *The Confederation and the Constitution* is more detailed. The third volume of Channing's *History of the United States* and the first volume of McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* also cover this period. A summary may be found in Bassett, pp. 222-250.

### 1. The Treaty of Paris.

Fiske: *Critical Period of American History*, ch. 1.

(For a more detailed account, see Winsor, vol. vii, ch. 2, especially pp. 145-151.

French policy towards the United States.

Compare McLaughlin, *Confederation and Constitution*, 18-24 (favorable to France), with the above references, and Channing, *History of the United States*, iii, 354-369.

### 2. The Articles of Confederation.

The articles themselves are given in MacDonald's *Select Documents* and in many school histories and text-books on civil government (e. g., Fiske's).

Their Defects.

Bancroft: v, 454-458; vi, 194.  
McLaughlin: 49-52.

### 3. The Troubles of the Confederation.

Wilson: iii, 53-60.

Foreign Relations.

England: Fiske, 134-144.

Spain: McLaughlin, 89-101.

Commerce.

McLaughlin: 71-86.

Finance and Taxation.

Fiske: 163-177.

McLaughlin: 53-59.

Shays' Rebellion.

Fiske: 177-186.

McLaughlin: ch. 10.

### 4. The West and Its Significance.

Wilson: iii, 38-52.

The West in the Treaty of Paris.

See references under the first topic.

The Land Cessions.

Fiske: 187-195, 199 (maps in Bassett, McLaughlin, Channing).

### The Ordinance of 1787.

(Text in MacDonald: *Select Documents*, 21-28.)

Fiske: 196-207.

Channing: iii, 535-555.

Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. iii, ch. 6. (Sagamore ed., pt. v, 28-42.)

### The Navigation of the Mississippi.

Fiske: 208-212.

McMaster: *History of the People of the United States*, i, 371-382.

### 5. Events Leading up to the Convention.

Fiske: 212-222.

### 6. The Convention of 1787.

Fiske: 230-305; or

Wilson: iii, 67-76.

Winsor: vii, 237-246.

### The Membership of the Convention.

Fiske: 223-229.

### The Compromises.

McLaughlin: 228-242.

### 7. The Constitution.

The text is available in many separate editions and is given in most school histories and texts in civil government. For an estimate, see Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. 3.

### The Federalist.

The edition most easily obtained is that in Everyman's Library; the best, if obtainable, is Ford's. For an account of its origin and influence, see Fiske, 341-344, or Lodge's *Alexander Hamilton*, 66-70; typical numbers are 12, 30, 47, 64, 71.

### 8. Ratification.

Fiske: ch. 7.

McLaughlin: ch. 17, 18.

# STATE CONFERENCES

## WISCONSIN

In response to the cordial invitation of Ah-dah-wah-gam Chapter, the twenty-fourth annual State Conference of Wisconsin D. A. R. assembled in the First Congregational Church of Wisconsin Rapids, October 14-15, 1920.

The session opened with an organ solo by Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, and the singing of "America," followed by the salute to the flag. The invocation was given by the Reverend Rox-strow, and our state song, the "Star of Wisconsin," was sung by Mrs. E. Ward Blaisdell. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, State Regent, who announced the gift of a gavel made from wood from historic Faneuil Hall, Boston, presented by Mrs. George Weinhausen, Jr., of Milwaukee Chapter.

Mrs. Falkland MacKinnon, Regent of Ah-dah-wah-gam Chapter, gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. John W. Laflin, of Milwaukee. Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice-President General, spoke of the splendid and inspiring work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and urged the chapters to keep in touch with the National Society through its fine official magazine. Mrs. Hartman, in her message to the Conference, asked the chapters to join their forces and cooperate in State and National work. She announced the membership in the State of 2217 members, and one new chapter, making 37 chapters.

The reports of State Chairmen brought out much interesting work. Mrs. George Dexheimer, Old Trails Chairman, showed the maps of the counties on which the old trails had been carefully outlined by the Chapter Chairman; Mrs. Norman T. Gill, Chairman of Historic Spots, also had outline maps of each county, showing many historic places for the Daughters to place markers on; Mrs. Edward Ferguson reported that one of our two Real Daughters, Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers, of Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R., the oldest Real Daughter in the United States, had just celebrated her one hundred and sixth birthday.

Mrs. Wilson B. Masden, State Director for

the Children of the American Revolution, made a plea that each chapter organize a Children's Society. Mr. Furell then addressed the Conference on the Spiritual Meaning of Citizenship.

Friday morning's session opened with music and prayer. The report of the Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws was read by Mrs. A. C. Umbreit, Chairman, and the revised By-Laws were adopted. The report of Continental Congress was supplemented by Mrs. Edward Ferguson's very interesting report of the Saturday's session and the inspection of the historic relics and papers in the State Building, Washington. A resolution was adopted to present to Tamassee Industrial School, S. C., a \$100 founder's scholarship in honor of Mrs. James Sidney Peck, the founder of the Wisconsin Society; Milwaukee Chapter subscribed \$25, other subscriptions followed and the full amount was raised in a few minutes. Another resolution was adopted, to suggest the purchase of the historic village of Astalan, near Lake Mills, as a State park.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reports of chapters, which showed many subscriptions to Southern Mountain Schools and to International College, at Springfield, Mass., payments on the Liberty bond, gift to the President General's Balcony of wicker tea table, classes in foreign groups, observation of Constitution Day, tablets placed in Janesville and Waupun in honor of soldiers, and a marker placed by Fort Atkinson Chapter on the Indian intaglio effigy, the only one known in the United States.

The social features of the Conference were the delightful luncheons given by the ladies of the Ah-dah-wah-gam Chapter, the dinner at Hotel Witter, and the most enjoyable reception at the lovely home of Mrs. Isaac P. Witter. The members of the Conference most gratefully appreciated the interest and efforts of the gentlemen who assisted their wives in making the Conference a success and who looked after the comfort of each individual guest.

(MRS. A. C.) HELEN S. UMBREIT,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*



## WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication  
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

The William Paterson Chapter, Paterson, N. J.) was organized April 17, 1918, with 21 charter members. We now have a membership of 37.

Our meetings are enjoyable, being held in the homes of the members. After the meeting has been opened with prayer by our Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Hopper Thorpe, the salute to the flag given, and the singing of "America," business is transacted. A short talk on "International Relations" or "Americanization" follows, after which we have the pleasure of hearing an address by a talented citizen or listening to special music. Then follows the social hour.

One unique occasion was an "Historical Meeting," at which various extracts from old letters of ancestors, historical books and pamphlets were read.

Our Chapter, coming into existence during the World War, we naturally found much to do as a chapter and as individuals.

In August, 1918, we gave a supper to 80 soldiers at the Paterson Y. M. C. A. Several members worked faithfully for the Liberty Loans. Our Chapter purchased two bonds. We gave a goodly amount to the "Linen Shower" for our soldiers in France, clothing to Belgians, and at various times sent jellies, fruit and homemade cakes to the wounded at Camp Merritt.

On July 4, 1919, Paterson gave a "Welcome Home" to the soldiers. The William Paterson Chapter was represented by a very attractive "Peace Float" in the parade. This same day we acted as hostesses at the War Community Club to all returned "heroes."

We gave our quota to the National Society for the Liberty Loan, as well as the required amount to Tilloloy. We subscribed to the Red Cross, International Institute for the Americanization of the foreign women, and to the charity organization of our city. We have presented the Constitution posters to the public and private schools of Paterson. It has given us pleasure to bring our beloved Society before the public by installing the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the read-

ing room of the Paterson Public Library. The Chapter subscription and the many private subscriptions of the members assist in keeping us in touch with the work of the National Society. We showed interest in education in our home State by contributing toward the fund which has made the New Jersey Daughters a founder of the new Woman's College at New Brunswick. At one of our spring meetings the members pledged to raise money for Americanization and other work of a patriotic nature. Two affairs have been held which have greatly enriched our treasury. We expect various affairs to follow.

Every Decoration Day the graves of Revolutionary soldiers are decorated with American flags and Martha Washington geraniums bearing D. A. R. pennants.

Lafayette Day, September 6, 1919, was fittingly celebrated, members of the William Paterson Chapter taking a pilgrimage to the headquarters of General Lafayette (one-half mile distant from General Washington's headquarters) at Preakness, N. J. This house was the residence of the great-grandparents, grandparents and mother of our Regent, Miss Emma B. Rauchfuss, in their generations. Exercises of a suitable nature took place, and an address, "Lafayette, the Man," by Hon. Henry Marelli, of Paterson, N. J., was greatly enjoyed.

A patriotic meeting was held February 21, 1920, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. F. A. West, opposite Washington's headquarters at Totowa. Washington's prayer was read, his favorite hymn read and played, and a paper "Washington and Lincoln," presented, and an address made by the Rev. F. A. West.

It has been our pleasure to accede to the requests of the National Society. We are ever mindful that we must work for "Home and Country," and trust that the coming years, together with the past months of our existence, may be filled with deeds worthy the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A. ROSE RAUCHFUSS,  
*Historian.*

**Ellicott Chapter** (Falconer, N. Y.). At the beginning of the year, and under the regency





MEMBERS OF THE ESTHER EAYRES CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., ORONO, ME., AND THE MONUMENT ERECTED ON INDIAN ISLAND, OLD TOWN, BY THE MAINE DAUGHTERS  
THE MONUMENT COMMEMORATES THE INDIANS WHO FOUGHT WITH THE COLONISTS FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

of Mrs. Della Hooker Johnson, the membership was 36.

Americanization has been the great work of the Chapter this year. A committee consisting of Mrs. Inez Crosby, Miss Gertrude Mosher and Mrs. Frederica DeBell was appointed by our Regent. Through their efforts a public meeting was called and an Americanization League formed, the business men of the village taking an active interest in the work. A mothers' club was formed early in the year composed of American and Italian women, who furnished entertainment for the meetings. The severe winter weather and serious illness in the village prevented the success we might have attained. A night school was organized with a paid teacher. Seventeen meetings were held. Home classes were also conducted for the benefit of the women for a limited period before the suspension of work for the summer. A community festival, including a pageant ("The Pilgrims") was held in May, in which the entire village was interested. The sum of \$237.21 was realized, and in every respect it was a splendid success.

Five beautiful bronze markers for our memorial trees were presented to the Chapter, the gift of our Secretary, Miss Gertrude E. Mosher. Three of our memorial elm trees have been reset by the Chapter.

A French orphan has been provided for for another year, and at Christmas a box of clothing and gifts were sent to her. Grateful acknowledgment has been received for this gift from the little girl herself.

A beautiful silk banner with gold lettering, at a cost of \$85, was presented at a public meeting to the Henry Mosher Post by our Regent, which was the gift of the Chapter.

A prize in gold was presented to the pupil having the highest Regent's mark in the

American History Class at the High School Commencement, with a fitting address by our Regent.

The sum of \$10 was given to the Chapter for Near East Relief and \$10 for State work in Americanization.

Myrtle wreaths were made by a committee and placed on the graves of the soldiers who fought in the Revolution and in the War of 1812 on Decoration Day.

The Chapter has regularly subscribed for a copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the Public Library.

Constitution Day was observed for the first time this year. Twelve copies of the United States Constitution were secured and posted in business houses.

The annual luncheon and election of officers was held on September 20, 1920, at the home of Mrs. W. R. Johnson. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. E. F. Jollie; Vice Regent, Mrs. H. N. Crosby; Recording Secretary, Miss Cora Harris; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederica DeBell; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude E. Mosher; Historian, Mrs. Kate E. Davis; Registrar, Miss Ethel E. Sample.

At this meeting a gift was received from Mrs. Myrtle Reed, Organizing Regent of the Chapter, of a sum of money placed on an interest account as a nucleus for a memorial fund, and Mrs. Minnie Smith presented the Chapter with a newspaper dated January 4, 1800, attractively framed, in memory of her sister, Mrs. Williams.

To our retiring Regent we cannot say enough in praise of her great tact and consideration toward us all, and in turn we have tried to follow her, and we want her to feel assured that she has been a credit to the great organization that she has represented; that on each public occasion where she has

represented us, we have been proud of her, and to her we give the credit of the good work achieved, and, as much as we regret her retirement, we welcome with the same loyalty our new Regent for the coming year.

MRS. KATE E. DAVIS,  
*Historian.*

**Independence Hall Chapter** (Philadelphia, Pa.) is twenty-one years old, and has a membership of 90, having added 13 new members during the year, with several more applications awaiting acceptance.

The Chapter held its regular monthly meetings with a business session, followed by a program outlining a series of addresses on "How the Daughters of the American Revolution Can Help in Peace Times," "In Americanization, Civics, In Legislation, In Agriculture, In Professional Life, and in Music."

In *appropriations* we have given the required amount for the support of four French orphans, \$10 to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and \$10 to the Boy Scouts for flags.

We have *increased* our subscriptions with 12 new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, making a total of 27.

The War Service Records of eight of our soldier boys was filed with the Chairman of the Committee on Military Records. A copy of the Proceedings of the Twenty-third Conference was placed in our Public Library. A luncheon of 80 covers, given at the Hotel Rittenhouse December 13th, marked our Twenty-first Charter Day. In June members of the Chapter raised over \$125 to be used for future demands on our treasury. On Flag Day the Chapter joined with other Philadelphia chapters at Independence Hall in presenting fifty army flags to fifty newly organized companies of Boy Scouts.

Our Patriotic Pilgrimage led us this year to the quaint old town of New Castle, on the shores of the Delaware.

Because of the splendid spirit shown by our members and their untiring zeal in the cause, Independence Hall Chapter is looking forward to greater achievements.

MRS. WALTER FIELD PEET,  
*Regent.*

**Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter** (Tennille, Ga.). First meeting of the fall was held on Sept. 16, 1920, at the home of Mrs. W. C. Little. Our newly elected Regent, Miss Nan Harman, presided. Our Chapter has grown and prospered since it was organized in 1913, and has a membership of 42 and 9 new application papers at Washington.

All requests for money have been met. We

have observed Constitution Day, Lafayette and Columbus Day and the Mayflower celebration. In observing the latter interesting talks were made by Rev. W. A. Mallory, of the Tennille Methodist Church, and Mrs. H. M. Franklin, Past State President, U. D. C.

We are very proud of our library. We have the following books for research work: Sixteen lineage books, second and third volumes of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of historical collections. History of the invasion of North Carolina, 1780-1781, by David Schenck, LL.D., History of Upper South Carolina by Logan; Historical sketch of Ohoopie Baptist Church, Washington County. A copy of this volume will be sent to the Librarian General at Washington. We have placed the American Creed in all schools and public places. We have also offered a medal to the pupil in the eleventh grade for the highest mark in the American History. All members contributed 25 cents to the immigrant manual fund. We have marked the graves of seven Revolutionary soldiers and have applied for two more government markers.

We have nine subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and hope to soon have all members subscribe. A C. A. R. of the county has been organized and a number of the children in our town are members. We have just had published beautiful year books printed by the local printing press in a well-arranged study of Southern authors.

Under the able leadership of our new Regent, Miss Nan Harman, we hope to sustain in the coming year the record of the one just passed, and to meet the new appeals with the same generous response.

MRS. GEORGE RILEY,  
*Secretary.*

**Cahokia Mound Chapter** (East St. Louis, Ill.) should have appeared among the birth records of 1920. This is a flourishing infant which is attracting much attention in neighboring D. A. R. circles.

The East St. Louis Daughters have been entertained by the Belleville Chapter, and when the Missouri Daughters held their state meeting in St. Louis in October, Cahokia Mound Chapter was invited to attend and to send six members to act as pages.

At the November meeting a number of distinguished visitors were present: Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, of Peoria, and Mrs. John Trigg Moss, State Regents of Illinois and Missouri; Mrs. Nevin C. Leshner, Galesburg, Ill., State Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. B. Harrison, Regent Belleville Chapter; Miss Essie Matlack, Regent Cornelia Greene Chapter, St. Louis, and Mrs. Justice M. Pfaff, of St. Louis. All the

visitors made excellent talks about the various activities of the D. A. R.

Miss Genevieve Jepson of the East St. Louis High School faculty, a descendant of the Pilgrims, told of the sailing of the Pilgrims, tracing their record in England, Holland and America. Mrs. Urhetta Dorsett Smith, Regent of the hostess chapter, spoke of the desirability of enlisting the interest of the public, and especially that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in a project of making Cahokia Mound either a national or a state park in order that it may be preserved for future generations. It is situated near East St. Louis and is the largest and most ancient of the works of the Mound Builders.

At the meeting of the National Association of American Indians held in St. Louis in November, they decided to try to have September 4th set aside and generally observed as Indian Day. If they are successful, they plan to have a big meeting of the tribes at Cahokia Mound the 4th of next September, and there go through all the ancient ceremonials and dances of their people.

LUCY CLANAHAN SMITH,  
*Historian.*

**Marion Chapter** (Fayetteville, Ark.). Regent, Mrs. Fanny Woody; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Sam Nunneley; Secretary, Mrs. Leland Bryan; Registrar, Miss Margaret Galloway; Treasurer, Mrs. Cener Hight; Historian, Mrs. Fred Baender; Parliamentarian, Mrs. E. M. Ratliff.

This Chapter was organized in 1909, with a membership of 12. Since that time we have gained 45 members, with 5 applications pending. Yearly we have interesting topics for study. Aside from our regular programs, we are wide-awake and active. Each year in February we have a patriotic service at one of the city churches. We contribute annually to our city public library and to the Helen Dunlap School for Girls at Winslow, Ark.

The most important event in the social life of the Chapter is Marion Chapter's "Birthday Luncheon," which occurs in December. One of the most enjoyable luncheons has just been held at the home of Mrs. E. M. Ratliff.

The crowning feature of this year's work was directing the erection of a county memorial to the 53 Washington County heroes who made the supreme sacrifice in the late war. This work was accomplished under the able leadership of Miss Georgia Norman, chairman of the county committee.

The memorial is a beautiful painting, the work of a distinguished artist. The central figure is the "Angel of Victory," representing the womanhood of America. At either side is a

tablet; upon these are the names of the boys who sleep in Flanders. Immediately at the right is seen the American Indian, followed by a series of figures, representing the names of American discoverers and explorers, namely: DeSoto, DeTonti, LaSalle, Cabot and Marquette. At the left is seen the Minute Man of the American Revolution; following, the soldier of the War Between the States, and the War with Spain; all of these pressing close behind the stalwart figure of the American soldier of 1917-'18.

This picture hangs in the main corridor of the county court house. As the last rays of the setting sun fall on the soft colors, they make more sacred the memory and deeds of our sleeping boys.

(MRS. LELAND) GERTRUDE WATSON BRYAN,  
*Secretary.*

**Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter** (Jewett City, Conn.). Two events of especial interest have marked the work of the Chapter this year. In May a reception was given for the members of the evening school, and we believe that herein is an opportunity to promote Americanization work.

During the march of patriotic organizations on Memorial Day, the line was halted just as the local post of the American Legion reached the public library. Here a tree had been planted and a tablet placed in memory of the five young men of the town who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. Our secretary, Mrs. B. C. Bliss, made an eloquent patriotic address of dedication. A flag was placed by Mrs. G. H. Jennings and a laurel wreath by Mrs. J. H. Tracy. These three Daughters had sons who were officers in the service. Mrs. G. H. Prior sang the Connecticut State Song.

There has been a marked increase in subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. A copy is placed in the school library and also in the rooms of the American Legion. Posters of the American's Creed and copies of the Federal Constitution have been distributed among the grammar grades and in public places. Prizes were given for essays on the Monroe Doctrine.

ALICE A. BROWN,  
*Historian.*

**Jemima Johnson Chapter** (Paris, Ky.). An interesting entertainment given by Jemima Johnson Chapter was a Relic Exhibit held at Masonic Hall. We hope to complete two projects of historic interest in the near future; the marking of Martin's Fort, recently located, and the erection of a tablet in memory of the Revolutionary soldier buried in Bourbon County. For the latter task, the Chapter wants the

coöperation of all the Daughters in completing and correcting the honor roll.

The following soldiers, at one time residents of Bourbon County are buried elsewhere:

Barnett, John P., Johnston County, Ind.; Barnett, Ambrose, Nicholas County, Ky.; Bryan, Geo., Sr., Springfield, Ill.; Branham, John, Scott County, Ky.; Dudley, Ambrose, Fayette County, Ky.; Gilpin, Israel, Boone County, Ky.; Givens, Wm., Union County, Ky.; Peers, Maj. Valentine, Mason County, Ky.; Purviance, John, North Carolina; Stoker, Edward, Nicholas County, Ky.; Shipp, Laban, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Smith, Capt. Jas., Washington County, Ky.; Stoner, Geo. Michael, Wayne County, Ky.; Shropshire, Abner, Scott County, Ky.

The burial places of the following men have been located, the last four approximately:

Allen, Maj.: John, Barnett, Alexander, Branham, Wm. Bourne, Banta, Henry, Batterton, Samuel, Beall (Bell) Archibald, Ewalt, Henry, Garrard, Gov. Jas., Hedges, Joseph, Kennedy, Thos., Kenny, Jas., Lander, Chas., Miller, Maj. John Luckie, Robert, McConnell, Wm., Pugh, Joseph, Rogers, Nathaniel, Rodgers, Thos., Shaw, John, Stark, James, Varnon, John, Wilcott, Robert, Wilson, Henry, Williams, Hubbard, Breast, John, Caldwell, Wm., Clay, Sam'l, Clay, John.

The pension list includes the following men about whom the committee has little or no information:

Barbey, Elijah, Bates, Thos., Battson, Mordecai, Sr., Battson, Mordecai, Jr., Bowles, Samuel, Busby, James, Campbell, Sergt. Wm., Crose, Henry (local hist.), Conn, Capt. Thos. (local hist.), Clinkenbeard, Isaac, Cockerel, Peter, Cook, Wm., Sr. (local hist.), Dawson, Wm., Delaney, Daniel (local hist.), Duncan, Capt. Jas. (local hist.), Dowden, Sergt. Clementine, Drebuler, John, Endicott, Moses, Forguerson, Peter, Harris, Nathaniel (Collins Hist.), Harris, Sergt. Wm., Hawes, Andrew, Hayes, Thos., Hennis, Benj. (Collins' Hist.), Hill, Robt., Humphries, Jos., Jackson, Jos., Jones, Thos., Kelly, Thos., Kendrick, Benoni, Lockwood, Sam'l, McLeod, John, Miller, John, Pater, Robt., Pritchett, Jas., Raine, Nathaniel, Smith, Michael (Collins' Hist.), Palmer, Joseph (local hist.), Stripp, John, Terrill, John, Whaley, Capt. Benj., Whittington, John, Williams, Benj.

Some data concerning the following men is available, but more is wanted:

Ament, Philip, Amos, Nicholas D., Corbin, Sergt. Lewis, Davis, James, Forgey, Hugh, Edwards, Geo., Edwards, John, Gist, Col. Nathaniel, Gist, Thos., Hinkston, Maj. John, Harrison, Col. Benj., Jameson, David, Jamerson, John M., Jones, James, Kindrick, Benj.,

Martin, John, McClanahan, Thos., Sr., McDowell, Daniel, Mitchell, Joseph, Purviance, Capt. Jas., Perker, Aquilla, Patton, Wm., Ruddell, Isaac, Spears, Jacob, Shaw, Thos., Stevens, Jos. L., Speaks, Hezekiah, Steele, Wm., Talbott, Isham, Lieut., Thomas, Moses, Thomas, Wm., Thornton, Thos., Wiggington, Henry (Collins' Hist.), Hutchcraft, Thos. (local hist.).

Men for whom land was surveyed in Bourbon on military warrants. How many of these are buried there?

Chew, Joseph, Craig, James, Crawford, Valentine (heirs), Eliot, Thos (heirs), Grif-fith, Wm., Hedges, John, Ingels, Wm., Johnston, Benj. Johnson, Richard, Kenedy, Wm., Mappin, Jas., Montague, Thos., Preston, Jas. Patton, Preston, Wm., Smith, Chas., Smith, Joseph, Stephenson, Hugh, Vass, Reuben, Yates, Michael.

MRS. LEWIS ROGERS, *Chairman*.

MISS LETITIA HEDGES, *Historian*.

MRS. W. H. WHITLEY, *Registrar*.

**Neodesha Chapter** (Neodesha, Kan.), was organized January, 1914, with 17 charter members, and now has 34 members. We have now as a member of our Chapter a Real Granddaughter of the Revolution—Mrs. Mary E. Linn.

Mrs. Grace Barton Blakeslee has the distinction of length of membership, having joined the first state organization.

It has been an active chapter since the beginning, responding as generously as it could to all calls from National and State societies. Its first patriotic work was the celebration of Washington's birth. A service was held in the Christian Church, in which the city was invited to take part. A reception was held in the Commercial Club rooms, where about one hundred representative citizens were entertained by a patriotic program, after which luncheon was served and dancing followed.

The annual observance of Flag Day is held, and the D. A. R. chapter presented posters to the different schools, with the American flag, its rules and regulations, the penalties for the desecrations of the flag, the national pledge and salute of the flag printed upon it.

In April, 1915, the Nodesha Chapter won the prize for the most loyal support of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE by the members.

We have presented a flag to our local society of the American Legion. We have also given some support to schools for girls in Georgia.

When the war began we organized the county chapter of Red Cross, and we feel that in that grand work we did something worth while.

We contributed to the support of a camp mother, also subscribed to the maintenance of

the war orphans of France, to the Tilloloy fund, and magazines and papers were sent to camps and to those in service.

We are now taking up civic work and hope to do some good work here at home.

Our Chapter meetings are well attended and the members interested and anxious to do something for the good and advancement of the community and nation.

(MRS.) EMMA VAN BUREN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**New Rochelle Chapter** (New Rochelle, N. Y.). Since our Regent's Day reception in 1919 we have to report that another successful year of activity has been scored. Our efforts along Americanization lines may be briefly noted as follows: Our able chairman, Mrs. H. L. Moore, started with the understanding that work of the kind must be begun with tact, i.e., the "clever camouflage" which is advised. Therefore her first move was to select one Italian family consisting of a widow, a blind sister and five children. This family was adopted, so to speak, by the Chapter and given a genuine Christmas, which served to inspire confidence. That feeling has since been maintained by visits and other efforts in their behalf.

Besides the gifts presented at Christmas the Chapter also sent them a dinner. Dinners were also sent, as well as clothing, etc., to other families of the settlement, by our Regent and members individually. Fancy baskets made by the blind girl were bought in numbers that rendered her appreciable help. The lame boy of the family was aided in securing a position and so, by courtesy and kindness any spirit of distrust had been effectually exorcised and a feeling of friendliness established in its place.

Our chairman has not only received instruction herself from those authorized to teach practical Americanization work by the State Department of Education, but she has solicited the coöperation of other New Rochelle organizations, churches and schools, many of which are represented in these free classes.

On May 27th our chairman, with other townswomen who take this course of instruction, entertained a party of foreign women at Huguenot School, where at least fifty representatives of New Rochelle's "Italia" foregathered. They enjoyed the refreshments and took an interest in American games, etc., shown in view of future efforts among their children.

On the 4th of this month the Central Americanization Committee was formally organized with our Mrs. Moore, (instigator of the work in New Rochelle) as chairman of this new committee for the town. The work has thus begun upon a firm foundation.

Some of the different interests of the Chapter

pertaining to war or its aftermath were as follows: Sending a Christmas gift to our foster child in France; a contribution to the World War Memorial Fund of our city; another contribution towards the reconstruction of Palestine, through our member who is in the service there; a list of names for which the stars on our service flag shine is ready for the Roll of Honor of the National Society; prizes were given for the historical essay contest in the public schools; the Chapter by-laws further revised; attention paid to local history through our Old Trails Committee, and Year Books for the season printed. The Chapter now has its new "Old Glory," and valuable additions have been made to our library.

We have heard several illuminating addresses upon Americanization work from prominent speakers, and the programs following business meetings, have included also historical papers written by members.

Our Treasurer, aided by the Ways and Means Committee, has taken care of the Chapter treasury. Successful card parties have been given and our Chairman of Programs, Mrs. John F. Bennett, gave a dramatic recital from "The Yellow Jacket." Among social affairs was a reception given the Chapter by Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General and honorary member of New Rochelle Chapter.

Our Regent, Mrs. A. Charles Stegman, and three members, represented the Chapter at the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress. Eight new names have been added to the membership list and other applications are in the hands of the Registrar General.

We coöperate with all clubwomen of Westchester County in their organized efforts to reduce the high cost of living.

By hopefully doing the work that lies nearest, each of us may contribute toward adjusting the woeful world-muddle and thus, at life's loom, we are weaving a fabric firm for future generations even as our great-great-grandmothers did, in their steadfastness of faith, their work and their sacrifices, in the days of the nation's birth.

ANNA O. STONE,  
*Historian.*

**Hawkinsville Chapter** (Hawkinsville, Ga.). The three weeks prior to April 17, 1920, were spent in organizing a D. A. R. chapter in our town. In that length of time we secured 36 application papers, and had them filed in Washington ready to be passed upon at the April meeting of the National Board of Management. Our Chapter was organized with 38 charter members, and was the first of the new chapters in Georgia, reported in April, 1920, to receive



a charter. Our membership is now 44 with two papers pending. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. W. V. Bell; Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. A. Jordan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. B. Pate; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. C. McAlister; Registrar, Mrs. Walker Jordan; Treasurer, Miss Virginia Jelks; Historian, Miss Esther Phillips; Auditor, Mrs. T. H. Bridgers; Librarian, Mrs. J. H. Caldwell.

Hawkinsville is one of the oldest cities in Georgia and was named for the noted Revolutionary soldier, Benjamin Hawkins, who was a personal friend of General Washington.

We have bought 16 books to start our library; contributed \$3 for the maintenance of Meadow Garden; \$1 for book for Memorial Continental Hall; \$5 for D. A. R. Scholarship; \$5 to the Georgia Bay Memorial, and forwarded 25 cents per capita tax for Immigration Manual Fund. We have also sent a box of flowers to the Fort McPherson hospital for wounded soldiers, in Atlanta, and have offered a gold medal to the Hawkinsville Public School. The flag code has been placed in city and county schools.

Our Regent has been successful in locating the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. This grave is on the land granted the soldier for his services in the Revolutionary War, and is identified by a very old lady, the widow of his youngest child.

We have observed Lafayette, Constitution, and Columbus Days, and have joined other local organizations in celebrating Armistice Day.

MRS. WALKER JORDAN,  
*Registrar.*

**Little Rock Chapter,** (Little Rock, Ark.). The first official act was to arrange for Flag Day, June 14th, which was observed in due form. The principal addresses were given by Brigadier General Cocheau and Rabbi Louis Witt. All patriotic societies in the city were represented on the program. The Little Rock Chapter assisted in giving the picnic dinner for the returned soldiers from overseas. Members served as district captains and chairmen during the Red Cross seal drive. In the canvas to ascertain the number of foreign-born people in Little Rock the Chapter gave valuable assistance.

With the close of the year the Chapter has 92 members in good standing and six papers are pending, two to be voted upon at the next meeting. The total receipts for the year as reported by the treasurer, Mrs. T. M. Cory, are \$718.65. The Chapter has cared for nine French orphans and donated \$9.50 toward the support of another. The total amount raised for French orphans is \$338. This work is in charge of Mrs. George Burden. The Chairman of Thrift, Mrs. R. E. Farrell, says

the members are in hearty coöperation with the reconstruction work and ready to aid the government in every way possible in its thrift movement. The Chapter offered a prize of \$10 to pupils of the Little Rock High School for the best paper on Americanization. The Chapter has responded to the following appeals: For the Working Woman's Home, \$5; for the Armenian, Polish and Serbian Relief, \$5 each; for the school children, \$5; for "American Heraldry," \$7.50; to Mrs. E. G. Thompson, State Chairman of French Orphan fund, \$10; toward a set of Mayflower books, \$10; five D. A. R. baby spoons were presented to members. The Chapter has received several small donations from members enabling it to contribute to many other worthy objects.

Mrs. Lathan, the Historian, has completed a list of D. A. R. books in the Little Rock Public Library, and with Miss Pratt, the Librarian, has arranged and looked after the binding of 47 volumes of D. A. R. Lineage Books and 11 volumes of American ancestry. Mrs. W. F. Ault, Chairman, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, has secured, including renewals, 21 subscriptions to this patriotic magazine.

Mrs. E. Aycock reports the following Revolutionary soldiers buried in Arkansas: Benjamin Bagley; Benjamin Bryant, married Mrs. Elizabeth Cockran for his third wife, March 3, 1834; Asher Bagley, died Nov. 16, 184-; Jacob Gray, died January 7, 1837; Shared Gray, died February 19, 1836; Joseph Huykendall, died 1823; Major John Peaytt.

Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, Chairman of the Department of Old Trails, Roads and Historic Spots, gave the Chapter an interesting account of the old McHenry homestead as worthy of a marker by the Arkansas D. A. R.

The Chapter Regent appointed Miss Zilla Retan Chairman of the Department of Children of the American Revolution and soon after Miss Retan was appointed Organizing Regent by Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Vice-President General. She will organize a children's chapter in Little Rock, and it is hoped that mothers with eligible children will give her their hearty support.

The Regent, Mrs. Flickinger, thanks the former State Regent, Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, who honored the Little Rock Chapter by appointing the following State Chairmen: Mrs. Henry Leigh, Patriotic Education; Mrs. J. N. Belcher, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; Mrs. J. F. Weinmann, Publicity; Mrs. W. F. Street, National Old Trails Roads. The Regent also expresses her appreciation of the valuable service and courtesy extended to the Chapter by Miss



Prall, librarian of the public library, and her associates; to the hostesses who entertained the Chapter meetings, and to the members for their loyal support so sincerely and unreservedly given.

(MRS. GEORGE H.) LILLIAN D. BURDEN,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**Dorothea Henry Chapter** (Danville, Va.). Dorothea Henry Chapter, under the wise guidance of our Regent, Mrs. W. T. Hughes, has held regular meetings and met our usual obligations. Membership is increasing, and we feel encouraged in our efforts to impress the deeper meaning of the D. A. R.

We contributed \$100 for bed and equipment for Virginia Hospital in Serbia, to be known as the Dorothea Henry Chapter bed; \$78 (one dollar per member) to the Student Loan Fund; \$2 to Philippine Scholarship Fund; \$1 to our Virginia Real Daughter. We send the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to the Danville Library, and we are arranging to place in the hands of the school children of Danville, a neat copy of the American Creed. The \$5 prize offered by the Chapter to the High School pupil submitting the best paper on "Education in Colonial Times" was won by Miss Alexander Orchard.

It was our privilege to meet and greet our State Regent, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, at Chatham, when the William Pitt Chapter graciously invited Patrick Henry and Dorothea Henry Chapters to be their guests. Mrs. Barrett gave us a fine talk on Americanization, which was appreciated and enjoyed, as were various short addresses of welcome from others. The meeting was held in the Episcopal Institute Auditorium, and delicious refreshments served on the spacious grounds.

In January the Dorothea Henry Chapter and invited guests enjoyed an informal talk by Prof. C. E. Crossland, President of Averett College. He spoke on Internationalism, Americanization and other topics of interest, closing with the thought that the best form of Democracy had its birth at the American Revolution, hence the existence of the D. A. R.

At a well-attended round table talk, "Thrift" was the subject under discussion, and various experiences and suggestions were contributed.

On Constitution Day, the Patrick Henry and William Pitt Chapters were the guests of the Dorothea Henry Chapter at the Country Club. The principal address was made by Mr. Harry Ficklen. He stressed the importance of the Daughters and others familiarizing themselves with the Constitution and in every way fitting themselves to cast their first vote intelligently.

At a late meeting the election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. W. T. Hughes;

Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. E. Hughes; Secretary, Mrs. Grasty Crews; Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Harper; Historian, Mrs. W. P. Robinson; Registrar, Mrs. A. B. Cheatham.

(MRS. W. P.) BLANCHE SYDNOR ROBINSON,  
*Historian.*

**The Jonathan Dayton Chapter** (Dayton, Ohio). "With good will, doing service," is the record of this Chapter during the régime of its retiring Regent, Mrs. A. W. Bickham.

Aiding in the sale of Liberty Bonds many of the members were most successful. Individual members bought bonds to the amount of \$130,000. Two bonds were bought by the Chapter and two French orphans maintained for a year. A box containing 54 well-made garments were sent to Tilloloy; the usual \$10 was given to the Berry school; \$15 was given in prizes to pupils of the public schools in the essay contest. We have 23 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Twelve new members have been added to the Chapter, with six application papers still pending in Washington.

We have been represented at the annual meetings in Washington by our Regent and delegates also at the state meetings in Cleveland and Columbus. At Columbus our Chapter was honored by having its Regent placed on the State Board of Directors.

The Chapter will present a picture of George Washington and a small flag to alien residents of our city who have been in Americanization classes and have received their naturalization papers.

In the Woodland Cemetery there are the graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers. On July 3rd, last, by invitation of the Montgomery County S. A. R., our Daughters met them at the gate of the cemetery and marched in a body to the grave of Colonel Robert Patterson, where, with impressive services and eloquent words, the deeds of these illustrious men were recalled and markers for their graves dedicated.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a fine banquet, when Colonel Hubler, spoke of his overseas experiences.

For military or non-military services during the late war, military record blanks were sent to 21 persons, near relatives of chapter members. So far, 18 of these blanks, properly filled out, have been received and duly forwarded to the State Historian.

During the war the Jonathan Dayton Chapter presented a fine flag to the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Sherman. It floated over their hut until the Armistice was signed; then, by common consent, they returned it to us.

Last June, when our Chapter met to review the work of the years, just ended, and to con-

sider plans for the coming year, Americanization, social service, how to foster patriotism and a reverence for the flag were the thoughts uppermost in their minds. We realized that here, at our very door, is established a social center which, in view of its far-reaching plans, is the only one of its type, to be found anywhere. Our interest was centered in the crippled children. During the past months the \$175 we have contributed for their benefit has helped in the work of straightening crooked limbs and strengthening paralyzed muscles. Three children are now completely cured and 21 others are being treated with a fair prospect of becoming strong, efficient American citizens.

Twenty-five garments have been made and given to the needy ones and some of our members have found time for story-telling and reading to the children while they wait for treatment.

(MRS.) RUTH M. LIVEZEY,  
*Historian.*

**Peterborough Chapter** (Peterborough, N. H.) has a membership of 59, 14 of whom are non-residents.

Our meetings are held the third Thursday of the month (from October to June) at homes of the members.

The Chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary June 16, 1920, by holding a field day at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Lenora J. Smith Hunter, when we had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, State Regent of New Hampshire. A luncheon was served at noon followed by a series of exercises, consisting of speeches, songs and readings. The program closed by the members rising and paying a silent tribute to the memory of our first Regent and Founder of Peterborough Chapter, Mrs. Bethiah Ames Alexander, who died September 3, 1915.

During the war our work was chiefly for the Red Cross and soldiers.

This last year, 1919-1920, our work has been along the line of Americanization. Our October, 1919, meeting was held at G. A. R. Hall and Mr. Robert Kelso, Executive Director of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, gave an address on this subject. Mrs. Wm. H. Schofield told us of the work among the foreign-born women at the Neighborhood House at Dover. In November we gave a reception to two French war brides, and since then a woman's club has been formed and federated, comprised of the French-speaking women of the town.

At our December meeting a Christmas box was packed with clothing, books and toys for the children of the Franklin Orphan's Home.

At the January meeting, a paper was read

on the American International College at Springfield, Mass., to which institution we had contributed \$20.

The April meeting was held at G. A. R. Hall and Mrs. Castella Cutler Craig, of Boston Tea Party Chapter, gave an interesting talk on her work as a reconstruction aide at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

We were represented at the 1920 Continental Congress by two delegates, Miss Mary E. Knight and Mrs. S. W. Nichols, alternate for the Regent.

The war records of four of our World War soldiers have been sent to the State Historian. We have also sent three papers to the Reciprocity Bureau.

On Flag Day we met at the old cemetery on East Hill and placed "Betsy Ross flags" on the graves of 38 Revolutionary soldiers, these graves having been marked with bronze markers by our Chapter.

There are seven subscribers in our Chapter to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and we give a subscription each year to the Peterborough Town Library. We also have contributed \$5 toward purchasing *History of Dublin, N. H.* for the Library at Memorial Continental Hall; \$5 to Tuberculosis Drive; \$5 to Berry School; \$5 to Tammassee School; \$5 to banquet hall in Memorial Continental Hall; \$5 to Matthew T. Scott, Jr., School; \$5 for preservation of New Hampshire forests; \$1 to Audubon Society; \$10 to Walter Reed Hospital for fruit and flowers; \$60 for Near East Relief Fund, and sent a Christmas box to Orphan's Home at Franklin, N. H.

At the Annual Meeting, June 17, 1920, the Chapter elected new officers. The retiring Regent, Mrs. Hunter, served the Chapter for two years and a great amount of work was accomplished during her term of office. The new officers are as follows:

Regent, Miss Etta M. Smith; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Nellie M. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha E. Cutler; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary E. Knight; Treasurer, Mrs. Hattie F. Miller; Registrar, Mrs. Helen L. Farrar; Historian, Mrs. Emma S. Diamond; Chaplain, Mrs. Sophia A. Needham; Music, Mrs. Flora B. Ware.

(MRS.) EMMA S. DIAMOND,  
*Historian.*

**Lansing Chapter** (Lansing, Mich.) has not been idle during the past year, although, in a way, it has worked at a disadvantage.

The Historian, who is serving her fifth consecutive year, and Mrs. Ida Moody, Chairman of the Patriotic Committee, both met with accidents which confined them to their homes

for many months, and in consequence many of their plans to advance the work could not be carried out.

The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been located and everything is in readiness for marking one of them when the weather is favorable. This will be the first grave of a Revolutionary soldier that Lansing Chapter has had the opportunity to mark, and it is planned to have an elaborate ceremony and invite the public to be present. The other two graves will be marked at a later date. The Chapter has also located the grave of one "Real Son" in this county, and the graves of two "Real Daughters" in adjoining counties.

This year for the first time the Chapter has furnished the Historian with a fund with which to carry on research work.

Ancestors Day proved to be one of the most interesting days of the year. Each member present gave the story of her Revolutionary ancestor, and these are to be preserved among the chapter records and make an invaluable addition to its data.

The Historian, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the Ingham County Pioneer and Historical Society, has compiled a volume of about 900 pages relative to the pioneer history of the county, which is now ready for publication.

Americanization has been the keynote for the work of the Chapter for several years. Some nine years ago one of our members asked permission of the circuit judge to place a flag into a flagless court room, and have it used in the naturalization work. Since that time the work has flourished. Instead of presenting flags to the newly made citizens, as each one takes the oath of allegiance, he is invited to be at the court house, with his family, on the afternoon of the following Sun-

day. After a short program, in which the children, clergy, court officials, and D. A. R. take part, the clerk calls the name of each man and as he and his family rise to their feet, the certificate of citizenship is presented by the clerk. The D. A. R. then give a silk flag, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and a copy of flag laws and the flag salute. The Judge then gives a personal talk to each family, explaining the difference in the laws of his native and his adopted country, and urges the spirit of Americanization, after giving each one the right hand of fellowship. The clubs of the city very generously join in this demonstration and serve refreshments to our new brothers and sisters.

As soon as the Chapter learns the names of those who have made application for citizenship, committees are appointed to call at the homes and explain to the women how they, too, will become voters with the husbands and fathers, and try to make clear to them the use of the ballot.

On February 26th an elaborate luncheon was served at the Porter Apartments in honor of our State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, where the theme for toasts given was "The Ship of State."

All items pertaining to the Chapter, as well as those of the state and national bodies, are carefully preserved in scrapbooks, as well as all histories of Colonial and Revolutionary people and places which it is thought the Chapter might some time need for reference.

The Regent, Miss Ida B. McCabe, is leading the work in a manner that points to one of the most successful years the Chapter has ever known.

(MRS.) FRANC L. ADAMS,  
*Historian.*

As the magazine goes to press a message has come that at noon on February 12, 1921, our Registrar General, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, died at her home in Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Mrs. Phillips attended the meeting of the National Board of Management on February 9th when she presented 2900 names for admission to the National Society, the largest number ever presented at one meeting.



# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.

2. All queries must be short and to the point.

3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.

4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.

5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

**EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH**

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS

8957. SEELEY.—Seeley notes by Ernest B. Castle, a descendant, say Lieut. Nathaniel Seeley killed at Great Swamp fight Dec. 9, 1675. M 1st Mary Turney, dau of Benjamin & Mary Bateman Turney, d abt 1663 & 1674 he m Elizabeth Burr (John) widow of Nehemiah Olmstead, & a former widow of Obadiah Gilbert. John Seeley (Nathaniel 2) undoubtedly m Sarah Squires & he m 2nd, Rebecca Sanford, dau of Ezekiel. Sarah Squires' father, George, remembers Sarah in his will 1691. Ezekiel Sanford remembers his dau Rebecca, w of John Seeley 1697. H. W. B. in *Hartford Times* shows that Elizabeth (Burr) Olmstead m Obadiah Gilbert, Sr., who d 1674 in Fairfield & in his Will names his wife's dau Sarah Olmstead & sons Obadiah Benjamin & John Gilbert. Obadiah Gilbert, Jr., m Abigail — & d at Fairfield abt 1727. So that Nathaniel Seeley would be her 3rd husband. Both H. W. B. & E. B. C. were reliable correspondents of *Hartford Times* Genealogical column, yet they vary as the above shows.—*Mrs. E. W. Brown*, 596 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

8968. PENN.—“The Chronological Rec of the Penn Fam of Va” gives the following on page 3: 1739 Deed to Joseph Penn of Drysdale Parish, Caroline Co., Va. 1761 Deed of Joseph Penn of Spotsylvania Co., & Eliz. his w to John Penn, page 4. 1763 Deed Sept., 3—Joseph Penn of Spotsylvania Co., Va., to John Taylor, mentions w Eliz. & ch John, Philip, Moses, Thomas, Catherine, Mary & Frances. Ch of Moses & Katherine Taylor

Penn, are Frances, b Jan. 9, 1735; George b Dec. 12, 1737; Philip b Jan. 27, 1739; had several daus names not mentioned; Gabriel b July 17, 1741, d 1798, Col. of Amherst Co., Militia, served till surrender at Yorktown; Abraham, Col. of Henry Co., Militia, b 1743, d 1801, m Ruth Stovall, dau of James & Mary (Cooper) Stovall of Amherst Co. Va., 1768; William b 1745, never m; Moses b Jan. 13, 1748, never m. Page 9, Child of Moses Penn & Catherine Taylor, John Penn b May 6, 1740, d Sept. 14, 1788 (The Signer) Catherine Taylor b Dec. 30, 1719, d Nov. 4, 1774, m July 4, 1739. Moses Penn d Nov. 4, 1759. Gabriel Penn, 1741–1798, m Sept., 1761, Sarah, dau of Col. Richard Calloway, 1719–1780, of Bedford Co., Va. Ch James, Edmund, Elizabeth m 1st James Calloway, 2nd William Long; Sophia m Wm. S. Crawford; Parmelia m Thomas Haskins; Matilda, Fannie, Nancy, Sarah, Catherine. Ch of Col. Abraham & Ruth Stovall Penn were: George, Lucinda, Gabriel b 1773, Horatio, Polly b 1777, m Charles Foster of Patrick Co. & had several ch, Greensville, Thomas, Abram, James, Laurenia, Edmund & Philip, pages 6–7.—*Mrs. William Rodes, Sr.*, Lexington, Kentucky.

8968. PENN.—Gabriel & Abram Penn were the sons of Katherine Taylor Penn. Gabriel was a Sgt. in the 1st Va. Regiment, under Col. Wm. Byrd, also member of Convention, he m Sarah Callmay, dau of Col. Richard Callmay, of Bedford Co., Va. Abram Penn was Colonel of Henry Co. Militia during Rev. he m Ruth Stovall, who had two bros in the war. Cannot give information of the Miss Penn who m a Stewart, or of the one who m

Frances Richardson, but both names are familiar in the fam. William Penn, bro of Gabriel & Abram was 1st lieutenant, Virginia Dragoons 16 of June, 1776, & Capt. 1st Continental Dragoons 1776, d March 18, 1777. Am writing a history of the Penn fam & would like to correspond with anyone interested in this matter.—*Mrs. Robert Lee Potts*, R. F. D. No. 2, Milledgeville, Ga.

8972. PANGBURN.—I have been collecting Pangburn history & genealogy & have many rec, as I descend from Peter Pangburn, who served in Rev. I have no rec of Ezra Squires, but if I had the birth date or names of bros or sisters of Betsy, I might be able to assist you.—*Miss Charlotte T. Luckhurst*, 156 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

8912. RUST.—The following is from an old newspaper no date, at the top is S-Dispatch, Sunday, De.—The article is entitled "Rust Family of Virginia." Benjamin Rust, Matthew Rust, Peter Rust & Vincent Rust who moved to Loudoun Co., Va., from Westmoreland Co., Va. The Loudoun Rusts are his descendants. The Rust family produced many Confederate soldiers & one Gen., Albert Brechinridge Rust of Arkansas, who went to Arkansas from Loudoun Co., Va. He was also a Representative in Congress from Arkansas. *Mrs. Charles Lynch*, Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

8969c. DINSMORE.—James Dinsmore, of Washington Co., Pa., was twice m, name of first w unknown. He m 2ndly at Miller's Run, Pa. Rebecca Walker. Ch by his first w b in York Co., Pa. Jannette b Dec. 8, 1770, m Mr. Lee; Elizabeth b Dec. 24, 1772. Ch by his second w, b at Miller's Run, Pa. Mary b May 29, 1777, m — Longham; John b July 14, 1779, m Jane Carr; James b Mar. 4, 1782, m Esther Hamilton; Hannah b Jan. 26, 1784, m — Saulsbury; Sarah b March 30, 1789, m Thomas Mason. Ref. "Among the Scotch-Irish" by L. A. Morrison.—*Miss Kate Anderson Dinsmore*, 3013 W. Washington St., Greenville, Texas.

8968. PENN.—Gabriel Penn b July 17, 1741, d 1798 Col. of Amherst Co., Va. Militia, served till the surrender at Yorktown, m 1761, Sarah Calloway, dau of Richard Calloway of Bedford Co., Va. Abraham Penn b Dec. 27, 1743, d 1801, Col. of Henry Co., Va., Militia, m Ruth Stovall, dau of James and Mary (Cooper) Stovall, in Amhurst Co., Va. 1768. Gabriel & Abraham, were sons of Moses & Katharine (Taylor) Penn. Moses was the bro of John Penn, "the Signer" according to "A Chronological Rec of the Penn Fam of Virginia" by William Clemens.—*Mrs. Allen Bridges*, Buchanan, Virginia.

8937. HART.—Isaac Hart, son of Benjamin &

Nancy Morgan Hart, was b 1780, d in Jessup Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., 1848. He m Mrs. Anna Barber Loveleg, b 1776, dau of Obediah Barber b Mar. 29, 1754, and his w Anna—and a g-dau of Captain David Barber & his w Abigail Newcomb. Isaac & Anna Barber Hart had ch, Philamon b 1811 m Rachel Smith b Oct. 31, 1818, d Nov. 5, 1867. He d Dec. 20, 1880; Philander; Polly who m Walter Lathrop; Sarah m — Bunnel; William who left home when a young man & was never heard of again. Isaac Hart's w Anna Barber Loveleg had two daus by her first husband, Abie who m — Hayward; Slonia who m — Barber. It is also known that Benjamin & Nancy Hart Morgan had a son Lemuel, as their son John Hart who m Patience Lane, in his Will mentions his bro Lemuel, not Samuel, as is so often stated. I am told that their son James Morgan Hart has descendants in Atlanta, Ga., who possess Nancy's old spinning wheel.—*Mrs. Wm. D. Cloroy*, Winnipeg, Canada.

8974. HARMON.—All records of the Harmon fam, even the Vermont branch, can be found in the Town Hall of Suffield, Conn., where they were placed about twenty-five years ago. Would like to correspond with any of my kinspeople who are seeking this information.—*Miss Orpha A. Harmon*, 87 S. Monroe Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

8974. HARMON.—I am a descendant of Renfen Harmon, an older bro of Oliver, who was the youngest of nine ch, all b in Suffield, Conn., ch of Nathaniel and Esther Austin Harmon. This information was obtained from the late George W. Harmon, of Vt., & from Town Records of Suffield, Conn.—*Mrs. R. D. Hawkins*, 1983 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

8902.—Can give rec of one William White, who left North Carolina for Georgia, if you can establish date of arrival of your William in Georgia. Have also another White rec—fam all killed by Indians in Georgia except one son, name unknown, but probably William, & two sisters, Jane & Agnes, who were left in North Carolina. The former, William White has Rec rec proved.—*Miss Eugenia Lore*, 109 W. Depot St., Concord, North Carolina.

8911. CILLEY.—William Cilley, b Kingston, N. H., son of Benjamin & Judith (Darling) Cilley, m Nov. 29, 1754, Anna Clark b Sept. 1, 1733, at Kingston, N. H. Ref. Kingston 1st Church Records, page 87, Vol. 3. N. H. Gen. Recorder, also Cilley Genealogy, pp. 6 & 10. William Cilley served as seaman on brig "Freedom" commanded by Capt. John Clouston; engaged Feb. 4, 1777, discharged Nov. 13, 1777; service 9 months, 11 days. Reported taken in prize. "William Barby" Roll sworn to in Middlesex Co. Ref. Mass. Soldiers &



Sailors, Rev. War. also rec sent by Adj. Gen. Augusta, Maine.—*Mrs. Myra E. Sullivan*, 175 Cedar Street, Bangor, Maine.

8911. CILLEY.—William Cilley, b Kingston, N. H. He enlisted Apr. 11, 1758, & was discharged Nov. 24, 1758. Served in Trueworthy Ladd's Co. 'th of Exeter, in Col. John Hart's Regiment, raised for the Crown Point Expedition. A part joined the expedition against Louisburg, the remainder did service under Lieut. Col. Goffe, in the western part of N. H. He moved to Gorham, Maine, & m Anna Clark, b Sept. 1, 1733. Removed to Buckfield & d in Brooks, 1818. Ref. Rock Co. Records, vol. 121, p. 274, vol. 1685-87, p. 377.—*Mrs. W. B. Shuler*, Hamilton, Ohio.

8902. WHITE.—The "Mayflower Descendants" give the following history of Rev. William White & his w Susanna Fuller: William, was the son of Bishop John White & brought with him, on the Mayflower, the celebrated "Breecher Bible." He was the father of two sons, Peregrine, b on the Mayflower while at anchor in Cape Cod Harbor, Nov. 20, 1620, & Resolved, who was b at Leyden, Holland, 1613. There is no mention of a dau in the "Mayflower Descendants" history. Wm. White d Feb. 21, 1620-21 & his widow m Governor Winslow, May 12, 1621. This was the first marriage in the colony. Resolved & Peregrine were raised in the fam of Gov. Winslow. Resolved m 1st Judith Vassall b 1619, d 1670, their ch were William b Apr. 10, 1642, at Marshfield; John b Mar. 11, 1644, at Scituate; Samuel b Mar. 13, 1646, at Scituate; Resolved b at Scituate, no date, Anna b June 2, 1649, at Scituate; Elizabeth b June 4, 1652; Josiah b Scituate, baptized Oct. 4, 1654; Susannah b at Scituate, baptized Nov. 9th, 1656. Resolved White's 2nd w was Abigail, widow of William Lord, who he m Aug. 5, 1674. Resolved d 1690-1694. There is no rec of sons of Peregrine White.—*Mrs. H. D. Pritchard*. Allegan, Mich. Note added by Gen. Editor. Peregrine White, 1620-1704, m Sarah dau of William Bassett. Ch Jonathan b 1558, m Hester Nickerson, ref. "Mayflower Descendant" Vol. 2, and Sarah b 1664, m Thomas Youngs. Ref. "Signers of The Mayflower Compact."

8999. CHAPIN.—Mr. Gilbert W. Chapin, 350 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn., is writing a new Chapin book; he has all information on Chapin fam.—*Mrs. G. W. Nichols*, 43 Liberty St., New Britain, Conn.

6466. MILLER.—Henry Miller m Elizabeth Knerr. Rev. service proved on this line.

WARD.—Thomas Ward married Mary Zachary, daughter of Peter and Mary Zachary. Revolutionary service proved.—*Miss Martha Lou Houston*, 1505 1st Avenue, Columbus, Georgia.

6405. BATCHELDER.—The "Batchelder-Batcheller Genealogy" by Frederick C. Pierce, p. 149, gives a Hannah Batchelder, b Mar. 29, 1766, dau of James Batchelder b May 5, 1733, Feb. 6, 1810, & his w Mehitabel Dalton b Aug. 30, 1730. Residence, the homestead at Little Boar's Head. Hampton, N. H. Hannah had bros, John & Stephen & sisters Sarah & Elizabeth, no other data of Hannah is given. If you think this is your Hannah, will be glad to send you data of six generations of her ancestry, beginning with the Rev. to Stephen Batchelder, Puritan emigrant b 1561.—*Mrs. J. R. Spraker*, 64 Dorchester Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

8902. WHITE.—William White m in Lyden, England, Susannah Fuller. Came to America in the Mayflower, 1620. Peregrine White, their son was b in Provincetown Harbor, on the Mayflower, 1620. Was 1st white child born in America. Married Sarah Bassett, 1648, d 1704. Ref. Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth.—*Mrs. G. E. Mc Nerney*, Lock Haven, Pa.

8952. CARR.—In "Carr Family Records" p 53, Caleb Carr, b in Jamestown, R. I., Nov., 1702, d in West Greenwich, R. I., 1769, before the Rev was the father of Thurston b July 2, 1756, in West Greenwich, R. I., removed to Stephentown, N. Y., & d there 1812.

I am a descendant of Caleb Carr b Nov. 6, 1702, through his son Caleb, b June 6, 1744 & then through his son Caleb b Aug. 6, 1778. Sarah w of Caleb Carr, 1702, came with her ch from R. I. to Stephentown, N. Y., after her husband's death. Her grave is in Hancock, Mass., the adjoining town to Stephentown. She was b Nov. 8, 1711 & d Nov., 1798, would like so much to know her maiden name.—*Mrs. George B. Waterman*, Williamstown, Mass.

## QUERIES

9926. NELSON-WOODROW-THOMPSON-HAGAN.—George Nelson m Jane Woodrow and their dau, Allie Nelson m John Thompson, son of James & Ann (Hagan) Thompson. All Maryland families. Gene & Rev rec of these fams greatly desired.—*J. M. M.*

9927. GRANT-RILEY-ORR.—Wanted gen, Rev rec & 1st name of — Grant, who d at Raleigh, N. C., 1814. He m Temperance Freeman & their son James Freeman Grant, b Dec. 29, 1808, was a prominent editor in northern Alabama. He m Elizabeth Lefever Riley b Dec. 20, 1819, in Washington Co., Va., whose mother was Peggy (Margaret) Orr, & her mother was Elizabeth Lefever Orr, b 1743, d 1803, in Va. Wanted Riley & Orr gen.—*W. S. F.*

9928. PARKER.—Wanted maiden name & gen. of Martha—w of Titus Parker, b Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 23, 1725, d Paris, N. Y., Oneida Co., N. Y., June 25, 1811, son of Samuel Parker



born Wallingford Conn., died aft June 9, 1744, married July 16, 1713, Sarah Goodsell of East Haven, Conn.

(a) GUNN.—Wanted any information of Gideon Gunn, of Pittsfield, Mass., b 1734, d 1827, m Dorothy Deming, the first white child in Pittsfield.

(b) FELLER.—Wanted Parentage of Susannah Feller, b Milan, N. Y., 1785, d there Oct. 20, 1865, m Ephriam Fulton, bapt. Milan, N. Y., June 1, 1783, d Mar. 12, 1856.

(c) SHERMAN.—Wanted data of Sarah Sherman bapt. Apr., 1720, m Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jr.

(d) NOBLE.—Wanted gen of Sarah Noble, w of Titus Hinman, Jr.—C. P. S.

9929. MASON-MCCANN.—William Mason, of Winchester, Va., ser in the Rev. Wanted name of his w. Their son John, b abt 1764 in Winchester, Va., d in East Monroe, Highland Co., Ohio. Wanted name & dates of his w. His son Morgan Mason m 2nd Mrs. Sarah McCann Tyler, May 20, 1851. Wanted McCann gen.

(a) GOODRICH-CLARK.—Isaac Goodrich, b May 2, 1743, d 1814, served in the Rev from Glastonbury, Conn. Married Hannah ——. Name of w, with dates of birth & m desired. Their dau, Julia m John G. Clark, April 7, 1808. He was b July 22, 1776, Hudson, N. Y. Clark gen desired.—N. A. C.

9930. HICKOX.—Wanted ancestry with Rev rec of Sarah Hickox, b 1770, m Moses Rich abt 1785, at Williamstown, Mass.

(a) HADLEY.—Wanted parentage of Ebenezer Hadley of Westford, Mass., who m Abigail Spalding of Chelmsford, Mass., 1753. Did he or his son Jesse have Rev rec.?—I. B. H.

9931. CHASE.—Wanted parentage of Oliver Chase, a Rev sol & pensioner from Conn., also maiden name of his w Phoebe.—I. F. C. B.

9932. ELLIS.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Samuel Ellis, b May 20, 1775, d Sept. 10, 1849, at Dundee, N. Y. His w Mary ——. b Sept. 3, 1775, d June 18, 1863 at Dundee, N. Y. Their ch were Gideon, Samuel, Jr., Nicholas, Lucy, Samuel 3rd, Silas, Silas 2nd, Elonzo, Eliza, Stephen R. H. Samuel 3rd, m Elizabeth Weeks.

(a) SHAVER.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Annie Dorothy Shaver, b 1755, d 1830, Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., m Andrew Weeks, 1775. Her bros were Peter, Jacob, Chas., & Capt. John Shaver, 10th Regt. Albany Co., Militia, Rev War.—E. M. E. H.

9933. CARMICHAEL.—Wanted the record of Lemuel Carmichael, Sr., who is supposed to have enrolled as a Cherokee Indian when the treaty was signed transferring Tennessee Indians to the Indian Territory & granting them

millions of acres of land abt 1827. Roll No. 916.

9934. BOND-MATTIX.—Information desired of the early history & Rev rec of the families of Edward Mattix & his w Elizabeth Bond. They lived in Ind. & had ch Margaret Ann b 1810, Cynthia, Esther, Cinderilla b 1815, Edward, Matthew, John, David, Ruth.

(a) BENNETT.—Edward Bennett m Cinderilla Mattix abt 1836, nr Pocahontas, Ark. His parents were Eli & Elizabeth Bennett. Their gen greatly desired.—D. S. H.

9935. BUCHANAN-WATKINS.—Wanted, parentage of Robert Buchanan, b Oct. 20, 1780, & of his w Sarah Teresa Watkins, b July 19, 1784, d Mar. 4, 1862. Their ch Evan b June 13, 1805, James b Feb. 9, 1807, Eliza b May 1, 1808, Clarity b Nov. 15, 1809, Fortunatus Cosby b Nov. 6, 1811, Teresa Russell b Mar. 12, 1814, Watkins b Dec. 25, 1818. Wanted also Rev. rec of their ancestors.—N. P. S.

9936. MOSS-CROWLY.—Wanted gen & any information of Abigail Moss of Vermont b abt 1790, and of her husband Ellis Crowly.

9937. GRAAF-GRAF.—Hans Graaf b Holland, came to America abt 1696, m Susanna — & set in Lancaster Co., Pa., d abt 1746. Wanted names of his ch. & g.ch. Did the Historical Society of Penna. erect a monument to his memory?

(a) ARNOLD.—Wanted ancestry & birthplace of Abraham Arnold, Rev sol. His dau Catherine Elizabeth Arnold, b Sept. 21, 1794, in Adams Co., Pa., d Aug. 5, 1858, m John Grove, b Dec. 20, 1793, Lancaster Co., Pa., d Nov. 4, 1859, son of Francis Grove, Rev sol. Wanted also Grove gen.

—A. G. McC.

9938. STEVENS.—Gen desired of John Stevens b Nov. 2, 1785, m Feb. 13, 1805. Polly Wilson b May 25, 1787, & moved from Conn. to Central N. Y., 1813.—G. G. S.

9939. BRADLEY.—Would like to correspond with the descendants of Isaac Bradley of Fairfield, Conn., who served in Rev in Capt. Dimais Co., 1775. Did he have bros in the Rev?—G. G.

9940. TOWNSEND-WHEATON.—Joseph Lord Townsend, of N. J., m Christia Ann Wheaton, moved to Knox Co., Ohio. Ch. Nellie, Hannah b Mar. 6, 1824, Knox Co., m Apr. 4, 1848. Able Scales, b July 28, 1822, Knox Co., son of Wm. Scales. Wanted his mother's maiden name & gen, & also Townsend & Wheaton gens. Was there Rev rec on any of these lines?—E. S. R.

9941. BLAIR.—Wanted any information of John Blair, officer of the Rev, b in Scotland April 23, 1743, d at Canandaugus Sept. 28, 1814.—G. B.

9942. HALL.—Wanted parentage & dates of

Deborah Hall, who m Thaddeus Davis, b 1742, Greenfield Hill, Conn., & was in Watervliet, N. Y., 1790. They had a son Wm. b 1762. Were there any other ch?

(a) MASON.—Wanted parentage of Judith Mason, b 1741, d 1831, m Capt. Wm. Frissell, both of Woodstock, Conn.

(b) DRURY.—Wanted gen of Jonathan Drury, 1744-1820, Framingham, Mass., who m Mary —. Wanted also date & place of m.

(c) RELYEA.—Wanted gen of Yonache Relyea, b Feb. 27, 1761, she had bros David, John, Jacob & Daniel.—M. K. D.

9943. HOLLINGSWORTH.—Would like to correspond with any desc of Jesse Hollingsworth, who lived in Bedford Co., Pa., 1773, & would like also any information of Mary Hillis of Washington Co., Pa., whose mother m 2ndly a Mr. Laughlin.—E. R. R.

9944. KELLOGG.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Kellogg, b Feb. 1, 1739, of New Salem, Mass., son of Capt. Ezekiel & Elizabeth Partridge Kellogg. Was he one of the 16 men who went in a Mass. Co. to Bennington but arrived there on the night of Aug. 15, 1777, after the battle was over?

(a) SNOW.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Snow, who m Samuel Kellogg, of New Salem, Mass. Also date of m. Did her father have Revolutionary record?

(b) KENDALL-POOL.—Wanted Rev data of Jabez Kendall, who d in Cambridge, 1803. He m Mary Pool, abt 1769. Wanted also Pool gen.—J. W. F.

9945. WILCOX.—Wanted ancestry, dates of b, m, & d & Rev ser of Enoch Wilcox who m Chloe Cossitt, b 1780, dau of Timothy Cossitt & Chloe Battles of Granby or Simsbury, Conn., & moved to Pompey, N. Y., 1798. Ch g-son b 1797, Jarvis, Corinthia, Amarit, Chloe, Timothy, and Patty.

(a) CHAPIN-BRUNDAGE.—G-son Wilcox, b 1797, m Theodosia Chapin, b 1801, dau of Aaron Chapin & Martha Brundage, both b 1776, in Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., m 1794, & moved to Pompey, N. Y., 1810. Wanted Chapin & Brundage gens & Rev rec, if any.

(b) WHITE-BEALS.—Nathan White d Franklin, Mass. Nathan, Jr., b 1798, d 1834, m Lucinda Beals, who d 1859. Ch Chas. E. b 1822, Francis b 1825, Asa, Olive, Jarvis, Nathan, Edwin. Wanted White & Beals gens, & rec of Rev service.—H. L. B.

9946. BECKER.—Major John Becker belonged to the 15 Reg't, Albany Co., Militia. Wanted names of his ch & g-ch.—L. E. B.

9947. WEBSTER.—Wanted parentage & gen of w of Isaac Webster of Harford Co., Md.,

whose dau Aliceanna m John Bond of "Baltimore Town."

(a) EAVENSON.—Wanted Rev rec of Eli Eavenson, of Georgia, also name of his wife.—E. H. A.

9948. TAYLOR-ROPER.—Littleton Taylor m Sallie Roper & lived in Va. Ch John m Miss Bugg; George, Chastine, Josiah, 1813-1868, m Catherine Lee, 1838; Sarah m Jonathan Bugg; Martha m Ben T. Davis, Rebecca. Wanted any information of Littleton Taylor or of Sallie Roper.—F. M. T.

9949. SEVIER.—Wanted parentage with dates of Janus Sevier, b in Tenn., 1808, d 1877, m Nancy Edwards. Was he a g-son of Gov. Sevier or of the Gov's bro Valentine?—H. S. G.

9950. CARMAN.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of John Carman, of Long Island, supposed to have been a Minuteman in the Rev War.—C. M. A.

9951. PHILLIPS.—Michale Phillips m Barbara — "made free of the Town of Newport, R. I., Oct. 29, 1668. James, their 3rd son, m Mary Mowry, b before 1672, d Dec. 12, 1746, at Smithfield, R. I. Their 3rd son Jeremiah, m Martha Bishop, b abt 1705, ch all b in R. I. Their 2nd son Joshua, m Dorcas Cook, b Oct. 14, 1744, d Jan 10, 1829, at Plainfield, N. Y. Wanted proof of Rev service of Joshua Phillips.—H. P. S.

9952. ROBB.—Alexander Robb migrated from Pa. to Ohio, his son James, m Catherine Husong & their son Isaac b Nov. 24, 1817, New Richmond, O., d 1893, at Blanchester, O., m 1840, Sarah Houston of Braken Co., Ky. Wanted gen of James Robb, and rec of Rev ser on this line.—I. M. W.

9953. HAMILTON.—Wanted parentage & all dates of Esther Hamilton who m James Dinsmore of Washington Co., Pa.

(a) BLAIR.—Wanted parentage & dates of Catherine Blair of Va., who was the 2nd w of William Anderson of Augusta Co., Va., & was m in 1779, d in Ky abt 1842.—K. A. D.

9954. GRAY.—Capt. Thomas Gray served in the 15th R. I. Regt. Rev War, had son John who m Martha Lawton. What relation was he to Edward Gray who married Mary Winslow?—M. B. M.

9955. SMITH.—Wanted gen of Martha Smith, b 1758, d 1844, m 1781, Daniel Purdy of Manchester, Vt. Did she have Rev ancestry?—

9956. BURGESS.—Wanted any information of Chris John Burgess, a Hessian sol, son of a Hessian nobleman, who when he reached America deserted & joined the American revolutionary army. He remained in this country after the war was over.—F. L. B.

# HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



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